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# A Grammar

OF THE

## DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;  
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the  
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

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‘Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;  
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.’

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

1892.

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To My Mother





## PREFACE



My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: *nuēz* (OE. *nosu*) *nose*, *biəd* (OE. *beard*) *beard*, *ut* (OE. *hāt*) *hot*, *friet* (OE. *fretan*) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect *noiz* (§§ 105, 109), *bād* (§§ 61, 68), *uot* (§§ 122, 126), *freit* (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—*jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jiəd* (OE. *gerd*) *yard, three feet*. *wāk* (OE. *weorc*) *work*, *wēk* (OE. *wyrcan*) *to work*. *meil* (OE. *melu*) *meal, flour*, *miel* (OE. *māel*) *meal, repast*. *reit* (OE. *reoht*, *reht*) *right*, *rait* (OE. *writan*) *to write*, *rīt* (OE. *wyrhta*) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiet akt* *riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, *if tē duz ðat ø'gien al rīd ðī traiet akt ɛn reit ɛn oəl?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *flik* *fitch*, *reik* *to reach*, *brig* *bridge*, *flig* *fledge*, *duəf* *dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,  
*January 1893.*



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## ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

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Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O.N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (\*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

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### WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.

EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.

E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.

Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.

Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ə	=	the e	in German Gabe.
ē	=	the i	in lit. Engl. bird.
j	=	the y	„ you.
ŋ	=	the ng, n	„ sing, song, drink.
š	=	the sh	„ she.
tš	=	the ch	„ choose.
þ	=	the th	„ thin.
ð	=	the th	„ then.
dž	=	the j	„ just.

# GRAMMAR



## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.



# PHONOLOGY



## CHAPTER I.

### PRONUNCIATION.

#### A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ə
Long „	ā, ī, ū, ē
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, ui
	eu, iu, ou
	eə, iə, oə, uə
Long „	āə
Triphthongs	aie, iue, ouə

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, ɾ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17-19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's *Primer of Phonetics*. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EEPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *iə*, *uə*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

*lat* *late*, *faðə(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðə(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *pastə(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwaləti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

*ā* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*āə*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

*rām* *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðə(r)* *powder*.

*ai* = *a* + *i*:

*raiv* *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

*aiə* = *ai* + *ə*:

*aiən* *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

*āə* = *ā* + *ə*:

*dāə(r)* *dare*, *sāə(r)* *sour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. **e** (low-front-narrow) like the *ä* in Swed. *lära* and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. *care* but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

**elp** to *help*, **bed** *bed*, **brek** to *break*, **ømen** *among*, **weš** to *wash*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **geðe(r)** to *gather*, **ðen** *then*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **len** to *lend*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **depp** *depth*, **lek** to *leak*, **frend** *friend*, **treml** to *tremble*, **bleŋkit** *blanket*, **fešn** *fashion*, **lenit** *linnet*.

**ei** = **e** + **i**:

**feit** to *fight*, **beid** *bead*, **eit** to *eat*, **leits** *leech*, **reik** to *reach*, **lein** to *lean*, **ei** *high*.

**eu** = **e** + **u**:

**eu** *ewe*, **feu** *few*, **seu** to *sew*.

**ee** = **e** + **e**:

**beed** to *bathe*, **dee** *day*, **breed** to *resemble*, **bleet** to *bleat*, **tlee** *clay*, **leek** to *play*, **beekn** *bacon*, **kweet** *quart*, **meeste(r)** *master*.

§ 6. **i** (high-front-wide) like the *i* in lit. Engl. *bit*:

**lig** to *lie down*, **wik** *quick, alive*, **in** to *hang*, **sits** *such*, **fligd** *fledged*, **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **litl** *little*, **sili** *silly*, **ive(r)** *ever*, **rik** *smoke*, **divl** *devil*, **tšimli**, *chimney*, **šimi** *chemise*.

**ī** (high-front-narrow) like the *ie* in German *Biene*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the *ee* in South. Engl. *feed*, which is a diphthong (*ij*):

**mild** *mild*, **nīt** *night*, **fīld** *field*, **wīl** (adv.) *well*, **frīt** *fright*, **bīld** to *build*, **īmin** *evening*, **kīl** to *cool*, **lītnin** *lightning*, **sī** *sigh*, **nī** *knee*, **bīf** *beef*.

**iē** = **i** + **e**:

**biēd** *beard*, **iēp** *earth*, **swiē(r)** to *swear*, **friet** to *fret*, **fiē(r)** to *laugh or sneer at*, **dried** to *dread*, **tlien** *clean*, **bried** *bread*, **biē(r)** *beer*, **viel** *veal*, **fies** *fierce*.

**iu = i + u :**

**tliu** a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frutē(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

**iue = iu + e :**

**siue(r)** sure, **piue(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not :

**frozn** frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wotē(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **fotnit** fortnight, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

**oi = o + i :**

**poil** to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

**ou = o + u.** But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law :

**koud** cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **poutš** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

**oue = ou + e :**

**foue(r)** four.

**oe = o + e**, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou** :

**koef** calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noeðē(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeðē(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put :

**fun** (pp.) found, **flutē(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðē(r)** mother, **uðē(r)** udder, **butšē(r)** butcher, **buzed** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

**ū** (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (uw) like the oo in Southern Engl. food:

šūl *shovel*, əbūn *above*, būkʰ *bulk, size*.

ui = u + i. The first element of which is not the u in put. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the o in Germ. Bote, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the o in Swedish sol. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the u in Germ. gut, ou in French sou, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

bluid *blood*, uin *to harass, treat badly*, gruīn *snout of a pig*.

uə = u + ə. The first element is the same as the u in ui:

nuəz *nose*, smuə(r) *to smother*, duə(r) *door*, juək *yolk*, kuəm *comb*, duəf *dough*, dluə(r) *to stare*, kuəd *cord*, tluək *cloak*, puə(r) *poor*.

§ 9. ə (mid-mixed-narrow) like the e in German Gabe, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the -er in lit. Engl. better, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

jəstədə *yesterday*, stərək *heifer*, fərə *furrow*, wəri *to worry*, bəd *but*, spərīt *spirit*, valə *value*.

ē (low-mixed-narrow) like the i in lit. Engl. bird, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

gēs *grass*, bēk *birch*, wēd *word*, mēðē(r) *murder*, wēk *to work*, kēsməs *Christmas*, gēt *great*, kēnz *currants*.



## B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :

**b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, ɒ, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ȝ, v, w, z, ž.**

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

**bān** *child*, **beəd** *to bathe*, **bun** (pp.) *bound*, **brig** *bridge*, **bleb** *blister*, **breəd** *to resemble*, *act like another person*, **brīt** *bright*. **kubəd** *cupboard*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **uzbn** *husband*. **dub** *a small pool of water*, **nub** *to nudge*.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

**duēf** *dough*, **dī** *to die*, **diu** *to do*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais** *joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **wide** *widow*. **nobəd** lit. *not but, only*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **snod** *smooth*, **bogəd** *ghost*, *apparition*.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

**feu** *few*, **foil** *foal*, **feit** *to fight*, **flig** *fledge*, **fan** (pret.) *found*. **duēfi** *cowardly*, **woēfi** *insipid*, **fift** *fifth*, **druft** *drought*. **kaf** *chaff*, **duēf** *dough*, **koēf** *calf*, **laif** *life*.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

**geən** *near*, *direct*, **galək** *lefthand*, **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, **guid** *good*, **goəmləs** *foolish*, *silly*. **blegs** *blackberries*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **pigin** *small water can*, **flegstn** *flagstone*. **ig** *mood*, *temper*, **ug** *to carry*, **lig** *to lie down*, **neeg** *to gnaw*.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y** in *you*. It only occurs initially :

*jest yeast, jestede yesterday, jole yellow, jun young.* I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teeljə(r)*, *teele(r) tailor*.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

*kā cow, kest to cast, kei key, koud cold, koul to rake, kīl to cool. skrat to scratch, bake tobacco, beekr bacon, oks ox. fik flitch of bacon, reik to reach, wik quick, alive, bōk birch.*

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

*leek to play, loin lane, len to lend, leəð barn, luensəm lonely, leelek lilac, loup to jump. olin holly, bīld to build, twilt quilt. koil coal, steil to steal, wīl (adv.) well.*

Examples of vocalic **l** are: *kitl to tickle, adl to earn, satl to settle, spinl spindle, rasl to wrestle.*

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

*meits to measure, mun must, muin moon, māt to moult. treml to tremble, īmin evening, sīmin-dlas mirror. steim to bespeak, gam game, freem to make a beginning, goem heed, care.*

Examples of vocalic **m** are: *bodm bottom, fadm fathom, fipms fivepence, wiēpm weapon, kindm (OE. cynedōm) kingdom.*

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

*niə(r) kidney, nīt night, ner-neel corn on the foot, nub*

to nudge, **noeðe(r)** *neither*. **snoe** *snow*, **inif** *enough*, **moni** *many*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*. **gēn** *to grin*, **bin** *within*, **fādin** *farthing*, **runin** *running*.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **frozn** *frozen*, **brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **ratn** *rat*, **seldn** *seldom*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

§ 20. **ɾ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. **sing**, **song**, **drink**, **drunk**. As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

**blenk** *blank*, **brin** *to bring*, **tēnz** *tongs* **finē(r)** *finger*, **in** *to hang*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **pin** *thing*.

Examples of vocalic **ɾ** are: **brokɾ** *broken*, **beəɾn** *bargain*, **drukɾ** *drunk, drunken*, **wokɾ** *to waken*.

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

**poem** *palm*, **poēz** *to kick*, **penəp** *pennyworth*. **speən** *to wean*, **spitek** *spigot*, **api** *happy*, **apl** *apple*, **stapl** *staple*. **lop** *flea*, **elp** *to help*, **sweep** *the handle of a machine*, **saip** *to ooze or drain out slowly*.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. **fear**, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. **far**. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

**raiv** *to tear*, **roet** *to bray*, **roem** *to roam*, **reik** *to reach*, **rām** *room*, **brek** *to break*, **reɾ** *wrong*. **sarə** *to serve*, **marə** *to match*, **fəri** *first turn*, **barə** *barrow*. **ger up** *to get up*.

**swiə(r)** to swear, **piə(r)** pear, **smuə(r)** to smother, **weə(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *sit*. It occurs in all positions:

**sal** shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **striə** straw, **speik** to speak, **siuge(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koəse** causeway, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **oməst** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, ashes, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oes** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. *sh* in *she*. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially:

**šuin** shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuđe(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeemə(r)** chamber, **tšiuž** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions:

**tak** to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tluep** cloth. **fotn** (pp.) fought, **fiutə(r)** future, **wāte** weekday. **gēt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*. It occurs initially and finally:

**pak** thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **brop** broth, **māp** mouth, **diēp** death, **swāp** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ǝ** (teeth-open-voice) like the *th* in lit. English *then*. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress; medially between vowels; and finally after vowels:



ðai, ði *thy*, ðis *this*, ðen *then*. šuðə(r) *to shudder*, pāðə(r) *powder* feðə(r) *feather*, soðə(r) *solder*. buið *booth*, leəð *barn*, smuið *smooth*.

§ 28. v (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the v in lit. Engl. vine. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin :

vari *very*, viəl *veal*, vois *voice*. avə-meil *oatmeal*, navi *canal*. neiv *fist*, raiv *to tear*, praiv *to thrive*.

§ 29. w (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. w in wet. It only occurs initially and medially :

wāk (noun) *work*, werə *thong*, wen *when*, wīl *wheel*, wik *quick*, alive, wām *warm*. eweə *away*, dwīnl *to dwindle*, twais *twice*, kweet *quart*, kwaletī *quality*, swiet *to sweat*, swetš *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. z (blade-open-voice) like the z in lit. Engl. zeal, freeze. Initially it only occurs in ziəl *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, mezə(r) *measure*, rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, frozn *frozen*, fuzi *soft*, spongy, buzəd *butterfly*, gīzn *to choke*. temz *hop-sieve*, əz *as*, siðəz *scissors*, tšiuz *to choose*.

§ 31. ž (blade-point-open-voice) like the s in lit. Engl. measure. It only occurs after d and n :

džoul *to knock*, strike, džais *joist*, džudž *judge*, sādžn *sergeant*, eedž *age*, tšeedž *charge*, inž *hinge*, sinž *to singe* ; but in words of French origin we have indžn *engine*, moendž *mange*.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

#### 1. Short Vowels.

##### a.

§ 32. Windhill **a** corresponds to:

1. OE. **æ(a)** in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. **samnian**) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. **a(æ)** in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. **ā**, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. **ǣ**, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*.  
**bad** *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. **æ** in French words, § 194: **galek** (O. Fr. **galc**) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **basted** *bastard*, **pastē(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. **o** (through the influence of the preceding **w**) in French words, § 202: **kwalet** *quality*, **warend** *to war-rant*.

10. Lit. Engl. **e** before **r** in French words, § 208: **tariə(r)** *terrier*, **vari** *very*.

**e.**

§ 33. Windhill **e** corresponds to:

1. Germanic **e**, and the i-umlaut of **a** in originally closed syllables; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**, §§ 72-3: **delf** *delf*, **elp** *to help*, **leðə(r)** *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **weft** *weft*.

**bed** *bed*, **ketl** *kettle*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **mens** *neatness*, **set** *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. **e** in open syllables, § 88: **brək** *to break*, **get** *to get*.

3. Germ. **a** before a following **g**, **n**, **š**, §§ 59, 197: **beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **əmer** *among*, **ren** *wrong*, **senk** *sank*. **eš** *ash-tree*, **weš** *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. **a(æ)** in other cases, § 60: **elte(r)** *halter*, **geðə(r)** *to gather*, **wesp** *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. **o**, § 108: **ðen** *then*, **wen** *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic **æ** (W.S. **æ**, O. North. **ē**), § 134: **bleðə(r)** *bladder*, **šepstə(r)** *starling*, **slept** *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 143: **fleš** *flesh*, **len** *to lend*, **les** *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. **ē**, **œ** (i-umlaut of **ō**), § 148: **bled** *bled*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **met** *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian **ēo** (= W.S. **ie**) § 192: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **lek** *leak*, **red** (adj.) *red*.

11. Shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *breſt breast*, *frend friend*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* in French words, § 206: *demek potato disease*, *mel to meddle*, *tremł to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g*, *ŋ*, *š* in French words, § 197: *dregr dragon*, *blenkit blanket*, *fešn fashion*.

14. Rarely lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 212: *lenit linnet*, *rebit rivet*.

### i.

§ 34. Windhill *i* corresponds to :

1. OE. *i*, § 89: *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bitn bitten*, *find to find*, *lig to lie down*, *wik quick*, *alive*.

2. OE. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) before an original *ŋ* (now *ŋ* or *nž*), § 76: *in* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, *sinž to singe*, *pink to think*.

3. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 77: *kil to kill*, *sitš such*, *wile willow*.

4. OE. *y* (i-umlaut of *u*), § 117: *brig bridge*, *flig* (ME. *fligge*) *fledge*, *ig* (OE. *hyge*) *mood*, *temper*.

5. Shortening of OE. *i*, § 160: *dwinł to dwindle*, *fift fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: *litł little*, *wiš to wish*.

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *ǣ*, § 136: *ridł riddle*, *sili silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ā*), § 145: *ive(r) ever*, *ivri every*.

9. Rarely shortening of OE. *ē*, older *īe*, § 150, note: *rik to smoke (of a chimney)*.

10. Rarely shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *divł devil*, *sik sick*.



11. Lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** *to consider*, **live(r)** *to deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

## O.

§ 35. Windhill *o* corresponds to:

1. West Germanic *o* in originally closed syllables; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*, § 100: **bodm** *bottom*, **foṭn** (pp.) *fought*, **loṑ** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *holen*) *holly-tree*, **snod** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. *a* preceded by *w* and not followed by *g, n, š*, or *r* + consonant, § 58: **swole** *swallow*, **swop** *to exchange*, **wo(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wote(r)** *water*.

4. OE. *ea(a)* before *ls, lt*, § 58: **fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. *a* in other cases, § 58: **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. *eo(e)*, § 80: **jole** (OE. *geolu*) *yellow*, **fotš** *to fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. *ā*, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ō*, § 169: **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **tof** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. *ēo*, § 192: **foti** *forty*, **foṭnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. *o* in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ā* before *n* + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** *to roast*.

## u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **druk** *drunk*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **punə(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **undəd** *hundred*.
2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **fiutə(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, **tul** (ME. *til*) *to*.
4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.
5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.
6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munp** *month*, **muðə(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. *slōg*) *slough*.
7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðə(r)** *udder*, **uzbn** *husband*.
8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butšə(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.
9. Lit. Engl. ʁ in French words, § 226 : **buzəd** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

## ə.

§ 37. Windhill ə corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **beri** *berry*, **jestədə** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **stərək** (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*.
3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bərə** *borough*, **fərə** *furrow*.
4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **bəri** *to bury*, **wəri** *to worry*.
5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **spərit** *spirit*.

## 2. The Long Vowels.

### ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās house, dāst dust, kā cow, rām room, rāst rust, slām slumber, pāzn thousand.*
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl fowl, kāl cowl.*
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd hound, drānd to drown.*
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād hard, bān child, wām warm.*
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt heart, dwāf dwarf, wāk (noun) work.*
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin darling, fādin farthing.*
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn parson, sāvnt servant.*
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt doubt, gān gown, pāðə(r) powder.*

### ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld mild, wīld wild.*
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt bright, nīt night, sīt sight.*
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl (OE. stigel) stile, tīl tile.*
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld field, wīld to wield.*
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm besom, wīl (adv.) well.*
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *flīt flight, frīt fright.*
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld to build.*
8. Germanic æ (WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē*), § 130: *īmin evening, nīdl needle, prīd thread.*

9. OE. *ē*, § 155: *ī* *he*, *wī* *we*.

10. OE. *ē*, *œ* (i-umlaut of *ō*), § 147: *blīd* *to bleed*, *gīs* *geese*, *kīl* *to cool*.

11. Anglian *ē*, *ēo* (= WS. *īe*), § 150: *belīv* *to believe*, *litnin* *lightning*, *sīn* *seen*.

12. Rarely OE. *ī*, § 158: *sī* *to sigh*.

13. OE. *ēo*, § 187; *dīp* *deep*, *nī* *knee*, *trī* *tree*, *wīl* *wheel*.

14. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 232: *bīf* *beef*, *pīs* *piece*.

### *ū.*

§ 40. Windhill *ū* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 106: *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

2. Rarely OE. *u*, § 112: *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*) *bulk*, *size*, *œ-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *wūl* *wool*.

### *ē.*

§ 41. Windhill *ē* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ær* before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs* (OE. *gærs*) *grass*.

2. OE. *ir* before a following consonant, § 90: *bōk* *birch*, *pēd* *third*.

3. Rarely OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

4. OE. *ur* before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst* *durst*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*) *to snort*, *snore*.

5. OE. *yr* before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn* *burden*, *bēþ* *birth*, *mēðē(r)* *murder*, *wōk* *to work*.

6. OE. *ī* (?) with metathesis of *r*, § 161: *kēsmēs* *Christmas*, *kēsñ* *to christen*.

7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt* *great*.

8. Lit. Engl. *ē* in French words, § 228: *fēniš* to furnish, *kēn currant*.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### ai.

§ 42. Windhill *ai* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī*, § 156: *ais ice*, *bait to bite*, *raiv to tear*, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain*, *swaim to climb a tree*, *waif wife*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 175: *aid hide*, *skin*, *mais mice*.
3. Rarely OE. *i*, § 95: *ai* (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. *ai* in French words, § 229: *paint pint*, *sailm asylum*, *tais to entice*.

#### ei.

§ 43. Windhill *ei* corresponds to:

1. OE. *e* (Germanic *e*, and the i-umlaut of *a*) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid bead*, *eit to eat*, *meit meat*, *neiv fist*, *steil to steal*.
2. OE. *e* before *ht*, § 86: *feit to fight*, *reit right*.
3. Rarely OE. *æ* (*ea*), § 67: *eit* (O. North. *æhto*, *æhta*) *eight*.
4. WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē* before *a* following *k*, § 132: *leitš leech*, *speitš speech*.
5. OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *a*) before *a* following *k*, § 138: *bleitš to bleach*, *reik to reach*.
6. Rarely OE. *ǣ* in other cases, § 139: *lein to lean*, *spreid to spread*, *kei key*.
7. Rarely OE. *ēa*, § 182: *ei high*, *nei nigh*, *neur*.



**oi.**

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to :

1. OE. **o** in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foal*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **proit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. **oi** in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 219: **doit** *to dote*, **toist** *to toast*.

**ui.**

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to :

1. OE. **ō**, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **duin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly*, *harass*, **tuiþ** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

**eu.**

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **e**, **eo**, + **w**, § 85: **eu** *ewe*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. **ēaw**, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. **ēow**, § 190: **seu** *to sew*, **tseu** *to chew*.

**iu.**

§ 47. Windhill **iu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **iw**, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. **u**, § 116: **priu** *through*.
3. OE. **īw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzdæ** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. **ō** before a following **k**, **m**, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.

**gium** *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

**diu** *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **fiutə(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

### ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **al** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **boustə(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap, jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **poutš** *to poach*.

11. **al** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

### eə.

§ 49. Windhill **eə** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beəd** *to bathe*, **eəg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neəg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reəðə(r)** *rather*, **speən** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teəm** *tame*.



2. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **deə** *day*, **eəl** *hail*, **sneəl** *snail*.

3. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Norse **ei**, § 84: **breəd** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble*, **reen** *rain*, **beən** (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near*, *direct*.

4. Rarely WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleet** *to bleat*, **eə(r)** *hair*.

5. Rarely OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leədi** *lady*, **tleə** *clay*.

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leək** *to play*, **weək** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beəkn** *bacon*, **eenšn** *ancient*, **pleəs** *place*.

8. O. Fr. **ar** before a following consonant, § 203: **geəd** *guard*, **kweət** *quart*, **tšeedž** *to charge*.

9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meəstə(r)** *master*, **pleəstə(r)** *plaster*.

### ie.

§ 50. Windhill **ie** corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. **ea**, **æ**, **a**, § 68: **biəd** *beard*, **ierin** *herring*.

2. OE. **e** before **r** not followed by another consonant, § 75: **bie(r)** *to bear*, **swie(r)** *to swear*.

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74: **iəp** *earth*, **liən** *to learn*.

4. Rarely OE. **e** in other cases, § 82: **friet** *to fret*, **riəp** *to reap*.

5. Rarely OE. **i**, § 98: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh* or *sneer at*.

6. WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **driəd** *to dread*, **miəl** *meal*, **repast**, **wie(r)** *where*.

7. OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diəl** *deal*, **iəl** *to heal*, **siə** *sea*, **tliən** *clean*.

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *briēd* *bread*, *striē* *straw*, *þriēp* (OE. *þrēapian*) *to contradict*.

9. OE. *ēo* before a following *r*, § 188: *biē(r)* *beer*, *diē(r)* *dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 231: *biēk* *beak*, *fiēte(r)* *feature*, *viēl* *veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. *iē* in French words, § 233: *fiēs* *fierce*, *tiē(r)* *clear*.

### oə.

§ 51. Windhill *oə* corresponds to :

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koēf* *calf*, *woēf* (OE. *walh*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, *boēk* *balk, beam*, *boēld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *poēm* *palm*, *soēv* *salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moēk* (ME. *mauk*) *maggot*, *soē* *he saw*, *kroēl* *to crawl*.

3. OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104: *boēn* *born*, *oēs* *horse*, *þoēn* *thorn*.

4. OE. *āw*, § 123: *bloē* *to blow*, *noē* *to know*, *snoē* *snow*.

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goēm* *heed, care*, *roēt* *to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goēki* *lefthanded*, *boēm* *balm*, *boēl* *ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doēb* *to daub*, *smeēr*, *džoenēs* *jaundice*, *poēz* *to kick*, *foētn* *fortune*, *oēðē(r)* *to order*.

### uə.

§ 52. Windhill *uə* corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: *uoēp* *hope*, *nuez* *nose*, *fluēt* *to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 104 (2): *smuē(r)* *to smother*, *buēd* *board*, *uoēd* *hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): *muen* to *mourn*.
4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juæk* *yolk*.
5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuem* *comb*, *wuem* *womb*.
6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buen* *bone*, *duēf* *dough*, *nuen* *none*, *snep* *soap*, *tluep* *cloth*, *uem* *home*, *ues*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.
7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: *dluē(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to *stare*, *muē(r)* *moor*.
8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kuəd* *cord*, *fuēs* *force*.
9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuētis* *notice*, *tluæk* *cloak*.
10. Lit. Engl. *uə* before a following *r* in French words, § 222: *puē(r)* *poor*.

### āə.

§ 53. Windhill *āə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before a following *r*, § 61: *dāē(r)* *dare*, *aē(r)* (accented form) *are*.
2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: *wāē(r)* *worse*, *stāē(r)* *star*.
3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: *kāē(r)* *dān* to *bend down*, *sāē(r)* *sour*.
4. Lit. Engl. *auə* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: *āē(r)* *hour*, *tāē(r)* *tower*.

## 4. The Triphthongs.

### aiə.

§ 54. Windhill *aiə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before a following *r*, § 157: *aiēn* *iron*, *spaie(r)* *spire*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aie(r)* to *hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. **aiə** in French words, § 230: **raiət** *riot*, **umpaiə(r)** *umpire*.

**iuə.**

§ 55. Windhill **iuə** corresponds to :

1. Lit. Engl. **uə** before a following **r** in French words, § 240: **siuə(r)** *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. **juə** before a following **r** in French words, § 238: **kiuə(r)** *cure*, **piuə(r)** *pure*.

**ouə.**

§ 56. Windhill **ouə** corresponds to :

Rarely OE. **ēow** before a following **r**, § 190: **fouə(r)** *four*.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

#### The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg* *day*, *helpan* *to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas* *days*, *etan* *to eat*. In the former case OE. *æ* (*a*), *o*, *e*, usually appear in the W. dialect as *a*, *o*, *e*, whereas in the latter case they have generally become *ee*, *oi*, *ei*. When through inflexional endings the vowels *æ* (*a*), *o*, *e* were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

#### 1. The Short Vowels.

##### *a*.

§ 57. West Germanic *a* (= West Saxon *æ* (*a*), and *ǣ* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *afte(r)* *after*, *akoēn* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.



§ 427) *am*, **am** *ham*, **amə(r)** *hammer*, **and** *hand*, **anl** *handle*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. **happen**) *to wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **arə** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **asmidin** *ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **avə(r)-meil** (cp. ME. **havere** *oats*) *oatmeal*, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*, pret. **ban** *bound*, **band** *string, cord*, **barə** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat*, **hassock**, **bap** *bath*, **bə-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakn** (OE. **bracce**, gen. **braccan**) *a kind of fern*, **bran** (OE. **brand**) *niu quite new*, **bras** *brass*, pret. **brast** *burst*, **brat** (O. Ir., OE. **bratt**) *pinafore*, **braznt** *brazen, impudent*, **daft** *foolish, silly, cowardly*, **dam** (O. Icel. **damr**) *large pond*, **dlad** *glad*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **dlazne(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught, draft*, **fadm** (ME. **fadme**) *fathom*, **falə** *fallow*, pret. **fan** *found*, **fan** *fan*, **fasn** *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, **flaks** *flax*, **flask** *flask*, **flat** *flat*, **gab** (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence*, **gad** (cp. OE. **ge-gada** *companion*) *to gossip*, **gałes** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. **gamnian**) *game, to gamble*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jarə** *yarrow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kal** *to gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kn**) *can*, **kani** *knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cap*, **kasl** *castle*, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. **crabed**) *angry*, **krabi** *ill-tempered*, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** *to crack*, **kram** *to cram, press close together*, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. **ladde**) *lad*, **laf** (with **a** from the pp.) *to laugh*, **laftə(r)** *laughter*, **lam** *lamb*, **land** *land*, **lap** *lap*, **lappet**, **lap** (ME. **lappen**) *to wrap up*, **las** (ME. **lasse**) *lass*, **last** *last, latest*, **lat** *late*, **lat** (OE. **lætt**) *lath*, **late(r)** *latter, later*, **man** *man*, **marə** *marrow*, **nap** *nap*, **narə** *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. **pakke**) *a pack, bundle*, **pan** *pan*, **paþ** *path*, **pratli** *gently, softly*, **raftə(r)** *rafter*, **ram** *ram*, **rami** (cp. OE. **hramsa** *wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, **raml** *to ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **sakłes** (OE. **sacłēas** *innocent*) *simple, silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. **samnian**)



*to pick up, gather together*, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) *shall*, **salē** *sallow*, **sand** *sand*, **sap** *sap*, pret. **sat** *sat*, **satl** (OE. *sahtlian* *to make peace, reconcile*) *to settle*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **skab** *scab*, **skraml** *scramble*, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) *to scratch*, **slafte(r)** *to slaughter*, **slak** *slack*, **slave(r)** *slaver*, **spak** (§ 372) *spake, spoke*, **span** *to span*, pret. **span** *span*, **sparē** *sparrow*, **staf** *staff*, pret. **stak** *stuck*, **stamp** *to stamp*, **stand** *to stand*, **šadē** *shadow*, **šaft** *shaft*, **šalē** *shallow*, **šap** *shape*, **talē** *tallow*, **tan** *to tan*, **tap** *tap*, **tate(r)** *tatter*, **tiam** (see N.E.D. sub *clem*) *to famish*, **tlap** *clap*, **tlate(r)** *to clatter*, **trap** *trap*, **tšavl** *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, **pak** *thatch*, **šat** (see § 354) *that*, pret. **prast** (§ 367, 4) *thrust*.

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **n**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

**swolē** *swallow*, **swom** *swam*, **swon** *swan*, **swop** *to exchange, barter*, **wokr** *to waken*, **woks** *wax*, **wondē(r)** *to wander*, **wont** *want*, **wo(r)** (emphatic from § 396) *was*, **wot** *what*, **wotē(r)** *water*, **wotš** *watch*.

**fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **olt** *halt*, **solt** *salt*.

**a** has also become **o** in **omēst** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **n**, **š**, has become **e** :

**ber** (cp. O.Icel. *banga* *to hammer*) *to throw violently*, **berk** *bank*, pret. **breŋ** *brought*, pret. **den** (§ 367) *reviled, reproached*, **drenk** *drank*, pret. **en** (§ 367) *hung*, **en** *to hang*, **enk** *hank*, **enkl** *uncle*, **enkē(r)** *anchor*, **ēmen** *among*, pret. **fien** (§ 367) *threw*, **gen** *gang*, **gen-weē** *thoroughfare, passage*, **kenkē(r)** (ME. *cancren*) *to become rusty*, **krenk** *crank*, **len** *to long for*, **len-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, **len** (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say **lon**) long, **nen** to gnaw as a pain, **nen-neel** (see N.E.D. sub **agnail**) corn on the foot, **prenk** prank, trick, pret. **ren** (§ 367) rang, **ren** wrong, **renk** rank, **renl** (ME. **wranglen**) to pull the hair of the head, pret. **sen** sang, **sen** (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by **son**) song, **senk** sank, pret. **slen** slung, pret. **slenk** slunk, **spenk** to beat, hit, **spreu** sprang, pret. **stenk** stunk, pret. **sten** stung, **stren** (archaic, **stron** is now generally used) strong, pret. **swen** swung, **swenki** small beer, **šenk** shank, pret. **šrenk** shrunk, **ten** (cp. ME. **tange**, O.Icel. **tangi** sting, dagger) a sting, to sting, **tenz** tongs, pret. **tlen** clung, **tlenk** to beat, flog, **preu** busy, **penk** to thank, **wen** thong. **mune(r)** monger is a loan-word.

**beg** bag, **bleg** blackberry, **breg** to brag, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** to bedew) to sprinkle with water, **dreg** to drag, **fleg** flag, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) to gag, **reg** rag, **seg** (ME. **saggin** to sink down) to distend, **stegə(r)** to stagger, **šeg** shag, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, **tlegi** sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, **weg** to wag, **wegn** wagon.

**eš** ash-tree, **leš** (ME. **laschin**) to comb, **meš** (cp. § 125) mash, **peš** (ME. **paschen**) to dash, strike hard, **pleš** (Swed. **plaska**) to splash, **reš** rash, **smeš** smash, **weš** to wash.

§ 60. In the following words we have **e** which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of **a**: **besk** to bask, **elte(r)** (Prompt. Parv. **heltir**, Town. Myst. **heltere**, Stratmann) halter, **esked** (cp. ME. **aske** lizard) newt, eft, **espin** aspin, **etš** (ME. **hacchen**) to hatch, **fest** fast, **geðə(r)**, to gather, **tə-geðə(r)** together, **kest** (ME. **kesten**) to cast, **kredl** cradle, **swetš** (OE. **swæcc** taste) a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., **weðə(r)** whether, **wesp** wasp, **ev** have, **ez** hast, **has**, **ed** had.

§ 61. *a* + medial *r* has become *ā* before consonants :  
*ād* *hard*, *ādn* *to harden*, *ām* *harm*, *ām* *arm*, *āp* *harp*, *āt*  
*thou art*, *āvis(t)* *harvest*, *bāk* *bark*, *bāli* *barley*, *bān* *child*,  
*dān* *to darn*, *fān* *fern*, *jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jān* *yarn*, *kāt*  
*cart*, *māk* *mark*, *pāk* *park*, *spāk* *spark*, *stāk* (always used  
in combination with some other word, as *stāk mad* *very*  
*angry*, *stāk neekt* *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong, severe*),  
*stākro* (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, *swām* *swarm*,  
*swāp* (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, *swāpi* *swarthy*, *šāp*  
*sharp*, *tādz* *towards*, *wād* *ward*, *wāf* *wharf*, *wāk* (OE. *wære*)  
*pain*, as verb *to ache*, *wām* *warm*, *wān* *to warn*, *wāp* *warp*,  
*wāt* *wart*.

But it has become *āe* before medial and final *r* in : *āe(r)*  
*are*, *dāe(r)* *dare*.

§ 62. *eal*, *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lf*,  
OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, (1), *lm*, *lv* :

*lf* : *koef* *calf*, *koef* *calf* (of the leg), *oef* *half*, *oepni* *half-*  
*penny*, *oepēp* *halfpennyworth*.

*lh* : *woef*, *woēfi* (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*,  
*insipid to the taste*.

*lk* : *boek* (OE. *balca*) *balk, beam*, *stoek* *stalk, stem*, *toek*  
*to talk*, *woek* *to walk*, *tſoek* *chalk*.

*ll*, (1) : *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *foel* *to fall*, *foel* *a veil*,  
*goel* *gall*, *koel* (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call*, *oel* *all*, *oel* *hall*, *smoel*  
*small*, *stoel* *stall*, *woel* *wall*.

*lm* : *poem* *palm*. *lv* : *soev* *salve*.

§ 63. ME. *aw* (of various origins) has become *oe* :

*doen* *dawn*, *droe* *to draw*, *kroel* *crawl*, *loē* *law*, *moek*  
(ME. *mauk* *Stratmann*) *maggot*, *oek* *hawk*, *oel* *awl*, *pret*.  
*soē* *saw*, *tloē* *claw*.

§ 64. *al* has become *ou* before a following *d* :

*boud* *bold*, *foud* *fold*, *foud* *to fold*, *koud* *cold*, *oud* *old*.

The regularly developed form **oud** *to hold* is now only used in the phrase **oud on stop!** The usual form **od** *to hold*, is a new formation from the past participle **odn**, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following **n**.

§ 65. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg** has become **ee** :

**breæn** *brain*, **deæ** *day*, **deæzi** *daisy*, **eæl** (OE. **hægl**) *hail*, **feæn** (OE. **fægen**) *glad*, **fuin**, *gladly*, **feə(r)** *fair*, **mee** (shortened in **mebi** *perhaps*, *possibly*) *may*, **meæn** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peæl** *pail*, **slee** (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay* ; **sleæn** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*.

§ 66. **a** became lengthened to **ā** before **mb** already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the Ormulum. This **ā** fell together with OE. **ā** = Germanic **ai**, and has accordingly become **uə** (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect : **kuəm** *comb*, **wuəm** *womb*. **lam** *lamb* is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. Ormulum acc. sing. **lamb** (i. 274) beside acc. plural **lambbre** (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' Early English Pronunciation show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. **a** has become **ei** in **eit** *eight*, **eit'** (with suspended t) *eighth*. In **meits** *to measure* the **ei** seems to point to an OE. **æ** (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. **a** has become **iə** in **biəd** *beard*, **giə(r)** *gear*, **iərin** *herring*.

§ 69. **æ** (**a**) has become **ē** in **gēs** (OE. **gærs**, ME. **gers**) *grass* ; and **oi** in **loin** (OE. **lane**, **lone**) *lane*, which has had the same development as old **o** in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short **a** in originally open syllables has usually become **ee**. But see § 71.

Examples are : **beed** *to bathe*, **beək** *to bake*, but **bak-stn** (lit.



*bake-stone*) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, **beə(r)** bare, pret. **beə(r)** bore, **bleəd** blade, **bleəz** to blaze, **deel** dale, **dlee(r)** (ME. *glarin*) to stare hard, **dreæg** (OE. *dragan*) to drawl, **dreæk** drake, **eæg** (OE. *haga*) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called *tšiz en bried trī* lit. cheese and bread tree), **eəke(r)** acre, **eəl** ale, **ee(r)** hare, **eet** to hate, **be-eəv** to behave, **feə(r)** to fare, **fleek** flake, **freəm** (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, **nītin-geəl** nightingale, **geep** to gape, **e-geet** in action, at work, **geet** gate, **greəv** grave, **greəz** to graze, **keek** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kreəv** to crave, **leədl** ladle, **leəm** lame, **leeð** (O.Icel. *hlaða*) barn, **meed** made, **meeg** (OE. *maga*) maw, **meen** mane, **nīt-meə(r)** nightmare, **meet** (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, **neeg** (OE. *gnagan*) to gnaw, **neekt** naked, **neem** name, **preet** (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, **reek** rake, **reeðe(r)** rather, **seeg** (OE. *sage*) a saw, **seək** sake, **seel** sale, **seem** same, **skeelz** scales, **skreep** to scrape, **sneək** snake, **sneə(r)** snare, **speəd** spade, **speen** (OE. *spanan*) to wean, **spee(r)** to spare, **steek** stake, **steel** (pret.) stole, **steə(r)** to stare, **steəvz** staves, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **šeed** shade, **šeem** shame, **šeə(r)** share, **šeəv** to shave, **teel** tale, **teem** tame, **teen** taken, **weed** to wade, **weel** whale, **ween** to wane, **weə(r)** (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, **weəv** wave, **weeve(r)** to waver.

§ 71. *æ* (a) appears as a in: **gavlək** (OE. *gafoluc* spear) crowbar, **mak** to make, **ransak** (O.Icel. *rannsaka* to search a house) to ransack, **tak** (O.Icel. *taka*) to take, **šak** to shake, **šakl** shackle, **sadl** saddle, **stapl** staple, **faðe(r)** father, **laðe(r)** foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as *Schemel*, *Vater*, *nehmen*, beside *Semmel*, *Vetter*, *kommen*. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

## e.

§ 72. West Germanic **e** and the OE. **e** which arose from the i-umlaut of **a(o)** have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. **e** (= old **e** and the i-umlaut of **a(o)**) in originally closed syllables usually appears as **e** in the W. dialect; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l, m, n, r**.

1. Old **e**:

**beg** (OE. *bedecian*) to *beg*, **beġ** to *bellow*, **bel** *bell*, **delf** a *stone quarry*, **delv** to *delve*, **eldə(r)-trī** *elder*, **elm** *elm*, **elp** *help*, **etn** *eaten*, **ənent** *anent*, *opposite*, **evm** *heaven*, **felt** *felt*, **feðə(r)** *feather*, **freš** *fresh*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **jel** *yell*, **jelp** *yelp*, **kres** *cress*, **leðə(r)** *leather*, **melt** to *melt*, **nest** *nest*, **nevi** (OE. *nefa*, gen. *nefan*) *nephew*, **rekr** to *reckon*, **sel(sen)** *self*, **seldn** (OE. *seldon*) *seldom*, **sevm** *seven*, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to *beat*, **flog**, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a *large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, etc., **smel** to *smell*, **smelt** to *smelt*, **spek** *speck*, **swel** to *swell*, **swelt** (OE. *sweltan*) to *faint*, *be overpowered by heat*, **twenti** *twenty*, **preš** to *thresh*, **prešld** *threshold*, **weft** *weft*, **west** *west*, **weðə(r)** (OE. *weder*) *weather*, **weðə(r)** (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

2. i-umlaut of **a(o)**:

**bed** *bed*, **bef** (Germ. *bäffen* to *bark*) to *cough*, **bek** (O. Icel. *bekkr*) *beck*, **beli** *belly*, **belesəz** *bellows*, **belt** *belt*, **bend** to *bend*, **benk** *bench*, **best** *best*, **betə(r)** *better*, **blend** to *blend*, **dregz** *dregs*, **drenš** to *drench*, **eb** *ebb*, **edž** *edge*, **edž** *hedge*, **eft** (O. Icel. *hepti*) *haft*, **eg** (O. Icel. *eggia*) to *urge*, *incite*,



eg (O. Icel. egg) egg, el hell, els else, em hem, en hen, end end, esp (O. Icel. hespa) hasp, evi heavy, fel to fell, kemp (ME. kempe) short coarse white hairs in wool, ketl kettle, leg (O. Icel. leggr) leg, lenp (by assimilation) length, men men, mens (OE. mennisc dignity, honour) neatness, neb bill, beak, nek neck, net net, netl nettle, pen pen, peni penny, rest rest, retš wretch, seg sedge, sek (O. Icel. sekkr) sack, sel to sell, send to send, sent sent, set to set, slek small coal, slek (OE. ge-sleccan) to extinguish a fire, etc. with water, snek (ME. snekke) the latch of a door, spend to spend, stem stem, step step, strenp (by assimilation) strength, stretš to stretch, šel shell, šelf shelf, tel to tell, temz (cp. OE. temsian to strain, pass through a sieve) a coarse hair sieve, tletš (cp. O. Icel. klekia to hatch, bring forth) brood of chickens, twelft twelfth, twelv twelve, web web, wed (OE. weddian) to wed, marry, wedž wedge, wel (noun) well, welp whelp, ouē(r)-welt (O. Icel. velta) to turn over, upset, went went, wet-stn whet-stone.

§ 74. er in the combination er + consonant has partly become ā and partly iē. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt heart, bāk to bark, bākm (OE. beorg + ham N.E.D. sub bargham) collar of a horse, bām barm, bān (OE. bern) barn, dāk dark, dwāf dwarf, fāt (ME. ferten) pedere, kāv to carve, smāt smart, stāv to starve, wāk (noun) work, wāte (lit. work-day) week-day.

Before final r we have āē : fāē(r) (OE. feorr) far, stāē(r) (OE. steorra) star, wāē(r) (O. Icel. verre) worse.

ienist earnest, iēp earth, jied (3 feet) yard, jien yearn, liēn learn.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : *bēn* to *burn*, *gēn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wēp* *worth*, *sued* (older *swēd*) *sword*.

§ 75. *e* has become *iə* before *r* not followed by another consonant : *biə(r)* to *bear*, *piə(r)* *pear*, *smiə(r)* to *smear*, *spiə(r)* *spear*, *swiə(r)* to *swear*, *wiə(r)* to *wear*, *šiə(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are : *tāə(r)* *tar*, *meə(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ŋ* (now *ŋ* or *nž*) : *in* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *inž* *hinge*, *inlnd* *England*, *inliš* *English*, *diŋ* up (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *fiŋ* (ME. *flingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinž* to *cringe*, *linə(r)* to *linger*, *minl* to *mingle*, *sinž* to *singe*, *slin* to *sling*, *striŋ* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *wiŋ* *wing*.

§ 77. *e* has become *i* in : *giv*, *gi* to *give*, *kil* to *kill*, *milk* *milk*, *rid* *rid*, *siks* *six*, *sikst* *sixth*, *silvə(r)* *silver*, *sistə(r)* (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, *sitš* *such*, *šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell* *peas*, etc., *wilə* *willow*, *witš* *which*.

§ 78. *e* has become *ī* before *ld* : *fild* *field*, *jild* to *yield*, *šild* *shield*, *wild* to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have *ī* : *bīzm* *besom*, *dī* (ME., Ormulum *dezen*) to *die*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, *wīzl* *weazel*, and *gīn* *given*.

§ 80. *e* has become *o* in : *fotš* (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, *jolə* *yellow*, *jon* *yon*, *swolə* (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollzhen*) to *swallow*. We have *oə* in *joən* (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. *e* has become *ə* in : *bəri* *berry*, (ə)levm *eleven*, *jəst* *yeast*, *jəstədə* *yesterday*, *jət* *yet*.

§ 82. *e* has become *iə* in : *æstiəd* *instead*, *friət* *to fret*, *bewail*, *mourn over*, *riəp* *to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. *eol* has become *uə* in : *juək* *yolk*.

§ 84. ME. *ei* from OE. *eg*, O. Icel. *ei* has become *ee* :  
*breed* (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person*,  
*geən* (OE. *gegn*) *near, direct*, *leə* *to lay*, *leəd* *laid*, *leən*  
*lain*, *reən* *rain*, *seə* *to say*, *seəl* *sail*, *weə* *way*, *əweə* *away*.  
*beən* (O. Icel. *beinn*) *near, direct*, *beət* *bait*, *neə* *nay*,  
*steək* *steak*, *ðeə* (accented form) *they*, *ðeə(r)* (accented form)  
*their*.

*e* has also become *ee* in *feəvr(r)* *fever*.

§ 85. *e(eo) + w* has become *eu* : *eu* *ewe*, *streu* *to strew*.

§ 86. The combination *eht* has become *eit* : *feit* *to fight*, *reit* *right*, *streit* *straight*.

§ 87. Short *e* in open syllables has generally become *ei* :

*beid* *bead*, *breitš* (O. Fris. *breke*) *a breach*, *eit* *to eat*,  
*briəd-fleik* (O. Icel. *fleki* *hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-*  
*cakes are dried*, *meil* *meal-flower*, *meit* *meat*, *neid* *to knead*,  
*neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) *fist*, *pei* (ME. *pese*) *pea*, *speik* *to speak*,  
*bed-steid* *bedstead*, *steil* *to steal*, *steil* (OE. *stel*) *the handle*  
*of a pot or jug*, *steim* (OE. *ge-stefnian*, *a-stemnian* *to give*  
*voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak*, *treid* *to tread*, *wei* (OE. *wegan*)  
*to weigh*, *weik* (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle*,  
*weiv* *to weave*.

§ 88. Short *e* in open syllables has remained in : *brek*  
*to break*, *get* (O. Icel. *geta*) *to get*, *lek* (O. Icel. *leka*) *to*  
*leak*.

# i.

§ 89. OE. *i* has generally remained :

*bid* *to invite to a funeral*, pp. *bidn*, *big* *big, large*, *bil*

*bill*, *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bind* to *bind*, *bir* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *bite(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *bitš* *bitch*, *biznəs* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the boar to the sow*, *brin* to *bring*, *dig* to *dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diš* *dish*, *diðe(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, *dlite(r)* *to glitter*, *drift* *drift*, *drink* to *drink*, *drivm* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* to *find*, *fiŋe(r)* *finger*, *fiš* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *flitch*, *flike(r)* to *flicker*, *flint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *bə-gin* to *begin*, *grind* to *grind*, *grip* *grip*, *if* *if*, *ik* to *hitch*, *il* *ill*, *ilt* *hilt*, *im* *him*, *in*, *i* *in*, *inde(r)* (occ. *inðe(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* to *hit*, *iðe(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kin* (ME. *kincken* to *pant, gasp*) to *cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest, box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) to *tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) to *lie down*, *lik* to *lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* to *live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* to *mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* to *miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitš* *much*, *nibl* to *nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *pitš* *pitch*, *pip* *pith*, *prik* to *prick*, *prikl* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rift* (ME. *riften*) to *belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* to *wring*, *rin* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizn* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* to *sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sin* to *sing*, *sink* to *sink*, *sit* to *sit*, *siv* *sieve*, *skift* to *shift, remove*, *skin* *skin*, *skil* *skill*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *slink* to *slink*, *slip* to *slip*, *slipi* *slippery*, *slitn* (pp.) *slit*, *smitl* to *infect*, *smitn* *smitten*, *smip* *smith*, *smiði* *smithy*, *spil* to *spill*, *spin* to *spin*, *spinl* *spindle*, *spit* to *spit*, *spitek* *spigot*, *sprin* to *spring*, *stik* *stick*, *stik* to *stick*, *stil* *still*, *stin* to *sting*, *stink*



to *stink*, *stitš* *stitch*, *strikn* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilinz* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swin* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *shin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šrink* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tlin* to *cling*, *tliþ* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšildə(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is always used) *children*, *tšin* *chin*, *twig* *twig*, *twin* *twin*, *twinkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *pik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *þin* *thing*, *þisl* *thistle*, *þrift* *thrift*, *čis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *widə* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *wində* *window*, *wintə(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispə(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *þwitel*) *large carving knife*, *witš* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian* to *dry up*) to *wither*.

§ 90. *ir* + consonant has become *ē* + consonant :

*bēd* *bird*, *bēk* *birch*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *ēd* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-gət* *kirkgate*) *church*, *pēd* *third*, *pēti* *thirty*, *wēl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *e* in : *goseþ* *gossip*, *jes* *yes*, *stereþ* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *e(r)* *her*, *tšereþ* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld* : *mild* *mild*, *wild* *wild*. But *tšildə(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is used) *children*, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. *iht* has become *īt* : *brīt* *bright*, *līt* *light*, *levis*, *līts* *the lungs of animals*, *mīt* (noun) *might*, *nīt* *night*, shortened in *foþnit* *fortnight*, *plīt* *plight*, *sīt* *sight*, *slīt* *slight*, *tīt* *tight*. *weit* (OE. *gewihte*) has been influenced by *wei* to *weigh*.

§ 94. Medial OE. *ig* has become *ī* in : *stī* *sty*, *ladder*, *stīl* (OE. *stigel*) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.

§ 95. *i* has become *ai* in: *ai* (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. *iw* has become *iu*: *tliu* (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string* or *worsted*.

§ 97. *i* has become *u* in: *kud* (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, *ruš* *rush*, *tul* *to*.

§ 98. *i* has become *iə* in: *flie(r)* (Norw. *flira*) *to laugh* or *sneer at*, *striek* *streak*, *stripe*, *šiez* *these*.

§ 99. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit* (ME. *lynet*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet*.

## O.

§ 100. OE. *o* (= West Germanic *o*) in originally closed syllables has usually remained *o*; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*:

*blob* (see N.E.D.) *a bubble*, *bulb*, *bodm* *bottom*, *boks* *box*, *bore* *to borrow*, *brokn* *broken*, *broþ* *broth*, *dof* *to undress*, *dog* *dog*, *dokn* (OE. *docce*) *a dock*, *dolt* *lump of dirt*, *don* *to dress*, *drop* *drop*, *džogl* (cp. ME. *joggen*) *to shake*, *flok* *flock*, *fog* (ME. *fogge*) *aftergrass*, *foks* *fox*, *folə* *to follow*, *fond* (ME. *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen* *be foolish*) *fond*, *fofn* (pp.) *fought*, *frog* *frog*, *frost* *frost*, *froþ* *froth*, *frozn* *frozen*, *god* *god*, *gospl* *gospel*, *kob-web* *cob*, *kod* *cod*, *kof* *cough*, *kok* *cock*, *kokl* *cockle*, *koləp* (ME. *colop*, cp. O. Swed. *kollops*) *slice (of bacon)*, *kopə(r)* *copper*, *kroft* (OE. *croft*) *a small field*, *krop* *crop*, *kros* *cross*, *loft* *loft*, *lok* *lock*, *loks* *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, *lop* (OE. *lopp*) *flea*, *loped* (ME. *lopren* *coagulate*) *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, *lopstə(r)* *lobster*, *lost* *lost*, *lot* *lot*, *mos* *moss*, *mop* *moth*, *nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap*, *short sleep*, *nok*



to *knock*, **not** *knot*, **notš** *notch*, **od** *odd*, **ofl** *offal*, **oft** *oft*, *often*, **og** (ME. *hog*) *the first year's wool of a sheep*, **oks** *ox*, **ole** *hollow*, **olin** (OE. *holen*) *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, **on** (accented form) *on*, **op** *to hop*, **opm** *open*, **otə(r)** *otter*, **otšed** *orchard*, **ovl** *hovel*, **plot** *plot*, **poks** *pox*, **prod** *to prick*, *goad*, **rok** *rock*, **rot** *to rot*, **slop** (O. Icel. *sloppr*) *the leg of a pair of trousers*, **slot** (ME. *slot*) *bolt of a door*, **smok** *smock*, **snod** (O. Icel. *snoðinn* *smooth (of hair)*), *smooth*, *even*, **snodn** *to make smooth*, **snot** *snot*, **sod** *sod*, **sodnd** *saturated*, *wet through*, **sok** *sock*, **sorə** *sorrow*, **spokn** *spoken*, **spot** *spot*, **stok** *stock*, **stop** *to stop*, **šop** *shop*, **šot** *shot*, **šotn** (pp.) *shot*, **tlog** *a shoe with wooden soles*, **tlok** *the common black beetle*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlot** *clot*, **tlovnm** *cloven*, **top** *top*, **topin** (ME. *topping*) *the front part of the hair of the head*, **topl** *to fall over*, **tot** *a small beer glass*, **trodn** *trodden*, **trof** *trough*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** (OE. *prostle*) *thrush*, **protl** (ME. *protlen*) *to press on the windpipe*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 101. **oht** has become **out**: **bout** *bought*, **doutə(r)** *daughter*, **rout** *wrought*. We have however **o** in **fotn** (§ 100) *fought*.

§ 102. ME. **ow** (= OE. **og**) has become **ou**: **reen-bou** *rain-bow*, **floun** *flown*.

§ 103. **ol** + consonant has become **ou** + consonant: **boul** *bowl*, **bouste(r)** *bolster*, **bout** *bolt*, **fouk** *folk*, **goud** *gold*, **kouk** (see N.E.D. sub. *colk*) *coke, cinder*, **kout** *colt*, **out** *holt*, **moud-wāp** *a mole*, **stoun** *stolen*, **toul** *toll*.

But we have **o** in **wod** (accented form) *would*; and **u** in **sud** (accented form) *should*; and **oə** in **noep** (ME. *nolpen*) *to strike* *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of **o** before a following **r**:  
(1) **oə**: **boen** *born*, **foək** *fork*, **koen** *corn*, **tə-moen** *to-*

*morrow*, *moen*, *moenin* *morning*, *noep* *north*, *oen* *horn*, *oes* *horse*, *stoem* *storm*, *swoen* *sworn*, *šoen* *shorn*, *šoet* *short*, *toen* *torn*, *poen* *thorn*.

(2) *uə*: *e-fuə(r)* *before*, *smuə(r)* (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

*buəd* *board*, *e-fuəd* *afford*, *uəd* *hoard*.

(3) *ē*: *spē(r)* *spur*, *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

§ 105. *o* has become *uə* in: *buəkɾ* (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *fluət* *float*, *kuəv* *cove*, *juək* *yoke*, *uəp* *hope*, *nuez* *nose*, *puək* (OE. *poca*) *sack*, *puəni* *pony*, *puəst* (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, *ruəz* *a rose*, *stuəv* *stove*, *suək* *to soak*, *suəp* (OE. *sopa* *sup*, *small quantity (of water)*) *a little tea* or *beer*, etc., *tšuək* *to choke*.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. *o* has become *ū* in: *smūk* *to smoke*, *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

§ 107. *o* has become *u* in: *dul* *dull*, *foks-dluv* *fox-glove*, *flutə(r)* *to flutter*, *kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss*, *uvm* *oven*. It is very probable that the *u* in some of these words goes back to OE. *y* (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the *Academy*, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. *o* has become *e* through loss of stress in: *šen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

§ 109. *o* in originally open syllables has generally become *oi*: *boil* (O.Icel. *bolr*, ME. *bole*) *bole of a tree*, *foil* *foal*, *goit* (ME. *gote*) *channel*, *mill-stream*, *koil* *coal*, *pig-coit* (OE. *cot*, *cote*) *pig-sty*, *loin* (OE. *lone*) *lane*, *loiz* (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, *moit* *mote*, *oil* *hole*, *roid* (mostly used in the plural *roidz*) *a clearing (of a wood)*, *soil* (OE. *sol*) *ground*,

*earth*, *soil* (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *poil* (OE. *polian* *to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *proit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short *o* in open syllables has remained in: *bodi* (OE. *bodig*) *body*, *popi* (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

## u.

§ 111. Short *u* has generally remained unchanged:

*bluðe(r)* *to cry, weep*, *buk* *buck*, *bul* *bull*, *bulek* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busl* *to bustle*, *drukn* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *dun* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fule(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt, grumble*, *find* *fault*, *grund* *ground*, *grunz* (pl.) *sediment*, *be-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *jun* *young*, *krudl* (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, *krudz* (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, *krum* *crumb*, *krumpl* *to crumple*, *kudl* *to embrace*, *kuf* (*kuft*) *cuff*, *kum* *to come*, *kunin* *cunning*, *kup* *cup*, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, *lun* *lung*, *luv* *love*, *munl* *to mumble*, *mun* (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, *musl* *mussel*, *num* *numb*, *nut* *nut*, *pluk* *to pluck*, *pund* *a pound*, *rudi* *ruddy*, *run* *wrung*, *skuft* *the nape of the neck*, *skul* *skull* (*of the head*), *skute(r)* *to spill*, *slun* *slung*, *sprun* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stun* *stung*, *stut* (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, *sum* *some*, *sume(r)* *summer*, *sumet* (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, *sump* *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, *sun* *son*, *sun* *sun*, *sunde* *Sunday*, *sukn* *sunk*, *sun* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swun* *swung*, *šrukn* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,

šūðə(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, tluŋ *clung*, tluſtə(r) *cluster*, tub (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, tug (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, plod, tuml to *tumble*, tun *tun*, tuŋ *tongue*, tup (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, tusk *tusk*, tšuf *proud*, *haughty*, ug to *carry*, ugli *ugly*, ugr (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, ulz (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, undəd *hundred*, undə(r) *under*, uni *honey*, unt to *hunt*, unə(r) *hunger*, þunə(r) *thunder*, wud *wood*, wulzi *wollen*, wun (pp.) *wound*, wun (pp.) *won*, wund *wound*, wundə(r) *wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in: būk, būkþ (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk*, *size*, ɐ-būn (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, mūfin *muffin*, pūl to *pull*, šūlde(r) (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say šūðə(r)) *shoulder*, wūl *wool* (but *wulzi wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē: dēst *durst*, kēs to *curse*, skēf *scurf*, snēt (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, giggle, tēn to *turn*, tēf *turf*.

(2) ɐ: bərə *borough*, ɐri *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, fərə *furrow*.

(3) uə: duə(r) *door*, muən to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that muən has nothing to do with OE. *murnan*, but is simply muən to *moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā: fāl (OE. *fugol*) *fowl*, kāl (OE. *cugle*) *cowl*, sā (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in: ānd *hound*, bāns (ME. *bunsen*) to *bounce*, drānd (OE. *druncnian*) to *drown*.

§ 116. u has become iu in: þriu (þrift) *through*, *from*, *on account of*.



## y.

§ 117. y (=the i-umlaut of u) has generally become i :

bizi *busy*, brig *bridge*, brim *brim*, brimstn *brimstone*, did *did*, didl (cp. OE. dyderian) *to cheat*, din *din*, dip *to dip*, dizi *dizzy*, fil *to fill*, flig (ME. fligge, cp. OHG. flukke *able to fly*) *to fledge*, flit *to remove*, kiln *kiln*, økin *akin*, kinl *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, kinlin *firewood*, kin *king*, kripl *cripple*, kitsn *kitchen*, ig (OE. hyge *mind*) *mood, temper*, il *hill*, inš *inch*, ip *hip*, ipin *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, lift *to lift*, lir (O.Icel. lyng) *heather*, lisn *to listen*, mig *midge*, miln *mill*, nit *to knit*, pilø *pillow*, pit *pit*, rig (OE. hrycg) *back*, rigin *ridge of a house*, sil *sill*, sin *sin*, kã-slip *cowslip*, snift *to sniff, scent*, stint *to stint*, tlik (OE. clycc(e)an, see N.E.D. sub clitch) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, tlip *to clip*, trim *to trim*, pin *thin*.

§ 118. yht has become it : flit *flight*, frit *fright*, rit *wright*.

§ 119. y has become ī before ld : bīld *to build*, gīld *to gild*.

§ 120. y before a following r.

(1) ē : bēdn *burden*, bēl āt (OE. byrlīan) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, bēp *birth*, ēdl *hurdle*, fēst *first*, gēdl *girdle*, kēnl *kernel*, mēpø(r) *to murder*, mēki *mirky*, šēt *shirt*, tēd (cp. OE. tyrdel, Stratmann) *turd*, wēk *to work*, wēm *worm*.

(2) e : bēri *to bury*, mēri *merry*, spērinz (cp. OE. spyrian) *banns of marriage*, stø(r) *to stir*, wēri *to worry*, fig-wet *figwort*.

§ 121. y has become u in : bluš *to blush*, bruslz *bristles*, bunl *bundle*, krutš *crutch*, muk *muck*, stubl *stubble*, šut *to shut*, šutl *shuttle*, trunl *trundle*.

## 2. The Long Vowels.

### ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is uə :

bruəd *broad*, buən *bone*, buə(r) *boar*, buet *boat*, buəp *both*, druən *drone*, druəv (noun) *drove*, duə *doe*, duəf *dough*, duəfl *cowardly*, duəl *dole*, fuəm *foam*, guəd *goad*, gruən *to groan*, gruəp *to grope*, gruəv *grove*, guə *to go*, ə-guə *ago*, guən *gone*, guə(r) *gore*, guəst *ghost*, guət *goat*, kruək *to croak*, luəd *load*, burden, luəf *loaf*, luən *loan*, əluən *alone*, luənsml *lonely*, luəp *loath*, luəð *to loathe*, muən (OE. mǣnan, ME. mēnen, mānen) *to moan*, muə(r) *more*, muəst *most*, nuə *no*, nuən *none*, ruəd *road*, ruəp *rope*, ruə(r) *to roar*, struək *to stroke*, struək (OE. strāc) *half a bushel*, stuən *stone*, suə *so*, suəp *soap*, suə(r) *sore*, tluəp *cloth*, tluəz *clothes*, tluəð *to clothe*, tluəve(r) *clover*, tuə *toe*, tuəd *toad*, tuəkɾ *token*, tuən (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, uə *who*, uək *oak*, uəli *holy*, uəl *whole*, uəm *home*, uənli *lonely*, uə(r) *oar*, uə(r) *hoar*, uəs(t) (OE. hās) *hoarse*, uəts *oats*, uəp *oath*, wuə *woe*.

§ 123. āw has become oə :

bloə *to blow*, kroə *crow*, kroə *to crow*, moə *to mow*, noə *to know*, sloə *slow*, snoə *snow*, soə *to sow*, þoə *to thaw*, þroə *to throw*, oəðə(r) *either*, noəðə(r) *neither*.

But we have ou in : out (OE. āwiht) *ought*, nout (OE. nāwiht) *naught*, soul (OE. sāwol) *soul*.

§ 124. ā has become ou in :

lou (O.Icel. lāgr) *low*, ou (OE. āgan) *to owe*, out (OE. ahte) *ought* ; but oə in : oən (OE. āgen) *own*.

§ 125. ā was shortened to a at an early period in : as, aks (OE. āscian, ācsian) *to ask*, alidə (OE. hālig-dæg)



*holiday*, *lavrek* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To *e* in *meš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to *o* in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sorē* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. *ā* has become *u* in *ut hot*, *wun one*, *wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (= OE. *ā*) has become *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *voikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *nē(r) nor*, *net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassified: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race*, *swīp to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

#### Germanic *æ*.

§ 130. Germanic *æ* (= WS. *æ*, O.North. *ē*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedily*, *īmin* (OE. *æfnung*, ME. *æfening*) *evening*, *nīdl needle*, *rīd to read*, *sīd seed*, *slīp to sleep*, *strīt street*, *šīp sheep*, *tšīz cheese*, *prīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become *ie* in:

*brīep breath*, *brīeč to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fiē(r) fear*, *e-fīed afraid*, *iēl eel*, *iērnd errand*, *jiē(r) year*, *miēl meal*, *repast*, *swiēl* (OE. *swāelan*, O.Icel. *svāla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *čīē(r) there*, *wiēpm weapon*, *wiē(r) where*, *wiez to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before **c(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87): **leitš** *leech*, **speitš** *speech*.

§ 133. It has become **ee** in : **blēet** to *bleat*, **grēe** *gray*, **ee(r)** *hair*, **weeṽ** *wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to **e** in : **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **let** to *let*, **mede** *meadow*, **red** (OE. *rædde*) *read*, **sed** (OE. *sæde*, older *sægde*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, **setede** (OE. *sæterdæg*) *Saturday*, **slept** *slept*, **sez** *sayest*, *says*, **šeped** *shepherd*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 135. It has become **a** in : **blast** *blast*.

§ 136. It has become **i** in : **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.

OE. **æ** (= i-umlaut of **ā**).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of **ā** is **iē** :

**briēþ** *breadth*, **diel** *deal*, **dliēm** *gleam*, **iēl** to *heal*, **iēlp** *health*, **iēt** *heat*, **iēðn** *heathen*, **liēd** to *lead*, **liēde(r)** *tendon*, **lien** *lean*, **liēst** *least*, **liēv** to *leave*, **mien** *mean*, **mien** to *mean*, *intend*, **riē(r)** to *rear*, **riēþ** *wreath*, **sie** *sea*, **siet** *seat*, **swiet** to *sweat*, **šieþ** *sheath*, **tiez** to *tease*, **tlien** *c'lean*, **wiet** *wheat*.

§ 138. Before **c(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132 : **bleitš** to *bleach*, **reik** to *reach*, **teitš** to *teach*.

§ 139. **æ** has also become **ei** in :

(1) **lein** to *lean*, **spreid** to *spread*.

(2) **kei** *key*, **nei** *neigh*.

140. **æht** has become **out** : **tout** (OE. *tæhte*) *taught*.

§ 141. *ǣ* has become *eə* in: *leādi* *lady*, *steēz* *stairs*, *tleə* *clay*.

§ 142. It has become *oə* in: *noəðə(r)* *neither*, *oəðə(r)* *either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to *e* in: *emti* *empty*, *fleš* *flesh*, *left* (pret. and pp.) *left*, *lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len* to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les* *less*, *ment* *meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to *a* in: *bad* *bad*, *fat* *fat*, *laðə(r)* *ladder*, *mad* *mad*, *madlin* *a bewildered or confused person*, *stupid fellow*, *rasl* *to wrestle*, *spat* (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become *i* in *ivə(r)* *ever*, *ivri* *every*, *nivə(r)* *never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. *ǣnig*) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

### *ē*.

1. *ē* (=i-umlaut of *ō*).

§ 147. *ē*, the i-umlaut of *ō*, has become *ī*: *blīd* *to bleed*, *brīd* *to breed*, *dīm* *to deem*, *fīd* *to feed*, *fīl* *to feel*, *fīt* *feet*, *gīs* *geese*, *grīn* *green*, *grīt* *to greet*, *īd* *heed*, *īl* *heel*, *kīl* (OE. *cēlan*) *to cool*, *kīn* *keen*, *kīp* *to keep*, *kwīn* *queen*, *mīt* *to meet*, *sīk* *to seek*, *sīm* *to seem*, *slī* *sly*, *swīt* *sweet*, *tīm* (O. Icel. *tēma*) *to pour out*, *tīþ* *teeth*, *wīp* *to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to *e* before consonant combinations in: *bled* *bled*, *bles* *to bless*, *bred* *bred*, *gezlin* *gosling*, *fed* *fed*, *felt* (pret.) *felt*, *kept* *kept*, *met* *met*, *tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out*, *tem-ful* *brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular: *britšez* (OE.

**bræc**) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. **wōste**) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. **wōrig**) *weary*.

2. **ē** (=older **īe**, partly arising from the i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from *ecthlipsis*).

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **litnin** *lightning*, **bē-līv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **slīv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **šīt** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This **ē** has been shortened to **i** in: **rik** *reek*, *smoke*, **strip** *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become **ie** before **a** following **r** in: **ied** *heard*, **ie(r)** *to hear*, **niē(r)** (OHG. **nioro**) *kidney*, **stie(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. **ē** has been shortened to **e** at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become **ee** in: **ee** *hay*; and **ei** in: **eit** *height*.

### 3. Germanic **ē**.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **ie(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. **mēd**, older **meord** *pay, reward*) *troublesome, tiresome, to no purpose*.

4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This **ē** has become **ī** in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī** *he*, **jī** *ye*, **mī** *me*, **šī** *thee*, **wī** *we*.

### **ī**.

§ 156. OE. **ī** has regularly become **ai**: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. **hrīm**?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. **bīdan**) *to endure, put up with, wait, stay, remain*, **bait** *to*



*bite*, **braidl** *bridle*, **daik** *dike*, *dyke*, **dlaid** *to glide*, **draiv** *to drive*, **fail** *file*, **faiv** *five*, **graip** *to gripe*, **graim** (ME. *grīm*) *soot (on the kettle)*, **kraist** *Christ*, **laif** *life*, **laik** *like*, **laim** *lime*, **lain** *line*, **ə-laiv** *alive*, **mai** (accented form) *my*, **mail** *mile*, **main** *mine*, **mait** *mite*, **naif** *knife*, **paik** *pike*, **pail** *pile*, **pain** *to pine*, **paip** *pipe*, **raid** *to ride*, **raip** *ripe*, **rait** *to write*, **raiv** (O. Icel. *rīfa* *to break*) *to tear*, **raiz** *to rise*, **said** *side*, **sail** (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain through a sieve*, **saip** (cp. MHG. *sīfen*) *to ooze or drain out slowly*, **saið** *scythe*, **slaid** *to slide*, **slaim** *slime*, **slaip** *to take away the skin or outside covering*, **smait** *to smite*, **snaip** *snipe*, **straid** *to stride*, **straik** *to strike*, **swaim** *to climb up a tree or pole*, **swaip** (cp. MHG. *swīfen*) *to sweep off, remove hastily*, **šain** *to shine*, **šait** *cacare*, **šaiv** (ME. *schīve*) *slice*, **taid** *feast time*, **taidin** *a present from the feast*, **taik** (O. Icel. *tīk* *dog*) *a low fellow*, **taim** *time*, **taít** (in the phrase: *es tait as soon*, comp. *taite(r)* *sooner, rather*, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *tītt*) *soon*, **twain** *twine*, **twais** *twice*, **ðai** (accented form) *thy*, **ðain** *thine*, **praiv** *to thrive*, **waid** *wide*, **waif** *wife*, **wail** *a while, time*, **wain** *wine*, **waip** *to wipe*, **wait** *white*, **waiz** *wise*, **fraide** *Friday*.

§ 157. *ī* before a following *r*: **aīen** *iron*, **spaie(r)** *spire*, **waie(r)** *wire*.

§ 158. Old *ī* appears as *ī* in: **sī** *to sigh* (§ 318, b), **skrik** (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*, Swed. *skrika*) *to shriek*. And possibly in **stī** (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. *īw* has become *iu*: **spiu** (OE. *spīwan*) *to spew*, **tiuzde** (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday*.

§ 160. *ī* underwent early shortening to *i* in: **bi** (unaccented form) *by*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **fift** *fifth*, **fifti** *fifty*, **flpms** *fivepence*, **linin** *linen*, **linsid** *linseed*, **stif** *stiff*, **wimin** *women*, **midif** *midwife*, **wizdm** *wisdom*.

§ 161. *rī* has become *ē* through metathesis in : *kēsmes* *Christmas*, *kēsŋ* *to christen*.

§ 162. *ī* has become *u* in : *wumn* *woman*; *iē* in : *sniēk* *to sneak*; *ē* in : *sterep* *stirrup*.

### ō.

§ 163. The normal development of *ō* is *ui* : *bluid* *blood*, *bruid* *brood*, *buin* *boon*, *buit* *to boot*, *buið* *booth*, *buizm* *bosom*, *duin* *done*, *fluid* *flood*, *fuid* *food*, *fruit* *foot*, *guid* *good*, *guis* *goose*, *kruidl* *to shrink* or *cover with cold*, *fear* or *pain*, *kuil* *cool*, *muid* *mood*, *muil* *confusion*, *bad temper*, *muin* *moon*, *nuin* *noon*, *pruiv* (OE. *prōfian* from Lat. *probāre*) *to prove*, *ruid* *rood*, *ruif* *roof*, *ruit* *root*, *skuil* *school*, *smuið* *smooth*, *spuin* *spoon*, *stuid* *stood*, *stuil* *stool*, *suin* *soon*, *suit* *soot*, *tuil* *tool*, *tuip* *tooth*, *šuin* *shoes*, *uid* *hood*, *uif* *hoof*, *uin* (ME. *hōnen*) *to harass*, *treat badly*.

§ 164. *ō* has become *iu* before *k*, *m*, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before *k* : *briuk* *brook*, *iuk* *hook*, *kriuk* *crook*, *liuk* *to look*, *niuk* *nook*, *riuk* *rook*, *šiuk* *shook*, *tiuk* *took*.

*būk* *book*, and *kūk* *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before *m* : *blium* *bloom*, *brium* *broom*, *dlium* *gloom*, *dium* *doom*, *gium* *gum*, *lium* *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect : *biu* *bough*, *diu* *to do*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (plural) *enough*, *pliu* *plough*, *sliu* *slew*, *tiu* *too*.

*šū* *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form *šuin* § 163. *ō* appears as *i* in *inif* (sing.) *enough*.



§ 165. *ō* has become *uə* before *r*: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glören*) to stare, *flue(r)* floor, *mue(r)* moor.

§ 166. *ōw* has become *ou*: *dlou* to glow, *flou* to flow, *grou* to grow, *stou* to stow.

§ 167. *ōht* became *oht* already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become *out* in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: *brout* brought, *sout* sought, *pout* thought.

§ 168. *ō* has become *ou* in: *skoup* scoop.

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

(a) To *o*: *blosm* blossom, *foste(r)* foster, *foðe(r)* fodder, *kom* (OE. *cōm*) came, *soft* soft, *šod* shod, *tof* tough.

(b) To *u*: *bruðe(r)* brother, *dluv* glove, *duz* dost, does, *munde* Monday, *munþ* month, *muðe(r)* mother, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) slough, *tuðe(r)* the other, *uðe(r)* other.

§ 170. *ō* has become *e* in *wednzde* (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) Wednesday.

### ū.

§ 171. *ū* has generally become *ā*: *ā* how, *āl* owl, *āmive(r)* however, *ās* house, *āt* out, *bā* to bow, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of going, as *wie(r)* *te bān* ? where art thou going? *am bān dān tloin* I am going down the lane), *brā* brow, *brān* brown, *bāt* (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) without, *e-bāt* about, *dān* down, *dāst* dust, *dlāmi* (not the same word as gloomy which is *dliumi* § 164) sad, downcast, *drāzi* drowsy, *fāl* foul, ugly, *kā* cow, *krād* crowd, *lād* loud, *lās* louse, *mās* mouse, *māþ* mouth, *nā* now, *rām* room, *rāst* rust, *prād* proud, *sāk* to suck, *sāp* south, *slām* (OE. *slūma*) slumber, *sprāt* (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) to sprout, *šrād* shroud, *tān* town,

*tlād cloud, tlāt clout, trāst* (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, *ðā* (accented form) *thou*, *pāzn thousand*.

§ 172. *ū* has become *āe* before a following *r*: *āe(r)* (accented form) *our*, *kāe(r) dān* (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra to cower*) *to bend down, sit down*, *sāe(r) sour*, *šāe(r) shower*.

But we have *ē* in *pēzde Thursday*.

§ 173. *doen down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. *ū* was shortened to *u* at an early period in: *busk* (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, *druft drought*, *duv dove*, *fus fuss*, *kud* (accented form) *could*, *plum plum*, *ruf rough*, *uni-sukl honeysuckle*, *sup to drink, sup*, *šuv to shove*, *pum thumb*, *ulet owl*, *up up*, *uðe(r) udder*, *uz* (accented form) *us*, *uzbn husband*.

It has been weakened to *ə* in the unaccented particle *bed but*.

### *ȳ.*

§ 175. *ȳ*, the i-umlaut of *ū*, has become *ai*: *aid hide*, *skin*, *aiv hive*, *braid bride*, *brain brine*, *drai dry*, *draip to drip*, *daiv to dive*, *kait kite*, *lais lice*, *mais mice*, *praid pride*, *skai sky*.

§ 176. It has become *aiə* before a following *r*: *aiə(r)* *to hire*, *faie(r) fire*, *maie(r) mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to *i* in: *flp filth*, *idn* (pp. from which was formed a new present *id to hide*), *litl little*, *lits* (retained only in the game of *lits en gōts lit. littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two *lits*

have the value of one *gēt*; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7).  
*piml* *thimble*, *wiš* *to wish*.

§ 178. *ȳ* (?) has become *u* in *prust* *to thrust*.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### *ĕa*.

§ 179. OE. *ĕa* has generally become *iæ*: *biem* *beam*, *bien* *bean*, *biet* *to beat*, *bried* *bread*, *diæd* *dead*, *dief* *deaf*, *diep* *death*, *driem* *dream*, *æ-gien* *again, against*, *iæd* *head*, *iæp* *heap*, *iæ(r)* *ear*, *iæst* *east*, *iæste(r)* *Easter*, *liæd* *lead*, *liæf* *leaf*, *bæ-liæf* *belief*, *niæ(r)* *near*, *piæ-kok* *peacock*, *siem* *seam*, *stiem* *steam*, *stiep* *steep*, *striæ* (WS. *strĕa*, O. North. *strĕ*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, *striem* *stream*, *šief* *sheaf*, *tiem* *team*, *tšiep* *cheap*, *priæp* (OE. *prĕapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *priætŋ* *to threaten*.

§ 180. *ĕaw* has become *eu*: *deu* *dew*, *eu* *to hew*, *feu* (OE. *fĕawe*) *few*, *šeu* *to show*, *teu* (OE. *tĕawian*) *to work zealously*.

But we have *œ* in *roæ* (OE. *hrĕaw*) *raw*; which presupposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *īn*) *eye*, *tšīk* *cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become *ei* in: *ei* (OE. *hĕah*) *high*, *nei* (OE. *nĕah*) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms *heh* and *neh* would regularly become diphthongized to *ei*, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become *ee* in: *flee* (OE. *fĕān*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, *neebe(r)* *neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse **au** has become **ou** in : **loup** (O. Icel. **hlaupa**) *to leap, jump*, **lous** (O. Icel. **lauss**) *loose*; and **œ** in : **goem** (O. Icel. **gaum**) *heed, care, attention*, **goemles** *silly, stupid*, **roet** (O. Icel. **rauta** *to roar*) *to bray*.

§ 185. **ēa** has become **ē** through absorption of **r** in : **gēt** *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa** :

(a) To **e** in : **efē(r)** *heifer*, **lek** *leek*, **red** *red*.

(b) To **a** in : **lačē(r)** *lather*, **tšap** *chap*.

### ēo.

§ 187. OE. **ēo** has generally become **ī** : **bī** *bee*, **bī** (accented form) *to be*, **bīn** *been*, **dīp** *deep*, **dlī** *glee*, **fīnd** *fiend*, **fīl** *to fly*, **fīl** *fly*, **fīis** *fleece*, **fīr** *free*, **fīz** *to freeze*, **kīp** *to creep*, **lī** *to lie*, **līf** (OE. **lēof**) *soon*, **līve(r)** *sooner, rather*, **līt** *a light*, **nī** *knee*, **nīz** (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) *to sneeze*, **rīd** *reed*, **rīl** *reel*, **pīst** *priest*, **sī** *to see*, **sīč** *to seethe*, **snīz** *to sneeze*, **tlīv** *to cleave*, **trī** *tree*, **bē-twīn** *between*, **pī** *thigh*, **pīf** *thief*, **pīr** *three*, **wīd** *weed*, **wīl** *wheel*.

But we have **tšīuz** *to choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become **ie** before a following **r** : **bie(r)** *beer*, **die(r)** *dear*, **driēri** *dreary*.

§ 189. Before **r** + consonant it became shortened to **e** already in ME., and then had the same further development as old **e** before **r** + consonant (§ 87) : **dālin** (OE. **dēorling**, ME. **derrling**) *darling*, **fādin** (OE. **fēorčung**, ME. **ferthing**) *farthing*.

§ 190. **ēow** has become **iu** : **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **griu** *grew*, **jiup** *youth*, **kriu** *crew*, **niu** *new*, **niu** *knew*, **riu** *to*



*rue*, **sniu** (§ 377) *it snowed*, **tliu** *clew*, **triu** *true*, **triup** *truth*, **siu** *sowed*, **priu** *threw*.

But in the following words we have **eu** which points to an old **ēaw** (§ 180): **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, **tſeu** *to chew*. We have **oue** in: **foue(r)** (OE. **fēower**, but ME. **fōwer**, which would regularly become **foue(r)** in the dialect, § 166) *four*, **fouet** (OE. **fēowerða**) *fourth*, **fouetīn** (OE. **fēowertēne**) *fourteen*. And **āe** in: **jāe(r)** (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by **āe(r)** *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassified: **šū** (accented form) *she*, **šuit** *to shoot*.

§ 192. Early shortenings of **ēo**:

(a) To **e** in: **brēst** *breast*, **fel** (pret.) *fell*, **frēnd** *friend*, **step-faðe(r)** *step-father*. Anglian **ēo** (= WS. **īe**) has been shortened to **e** in: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

(b) To **o** in: **foti** *forty*, **fotnit** *fortnight*.

(c) To **i** in: **diwl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*, **e tūpri** lit. *a two* (or) *three, a few*.

(d) To **e** in: **sē ðe** lit. *see thou, look!* **þrēpms** *threepence*.

#### Elision of **e**.

§ 193. The **e** is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs **ee**, **ie**, **oe**, **ue**, **āe**, **aie**, **iue**, **oue**, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus **gue** but **gu uem** *go home*, **me ai** *may I*, but **mee wī** (§ 393), **noe** but **a no im** *I know him*, and similarly for the others.



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

ʊ	as in	just, dozen, double.
ā	„	grant, art, master.
ai	„	fine, pie, try.
au	„	doubt, powder.
æ	„	value, rat.
e	„	debt, measure.
ei	„	bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„	pair, chair.
ē	„	furnish, journey.
i	„	dinner, pity.
ij	„	beak, secret, beef, grief.
ie	„	fierce, clear.
o	„	jolly, profit.
oi	„	boil, poison.
ou	„	roast, notice.

ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : **abit** *habit*, **aktli** *actually*, **ali** *aisle*, *alley*, **arend** (ME. **araine**, O. Fr. **araigne**) *spider*, **avek** *havoc*, **baril** *barrel*, **damidž** *damage*, **faks** *facts*, **galøk** (O. Fr. **gale**) *lefthand*, **galøp** *to gallop*, **galn** *gallon*, **garit** *garret*, **gran-fađe(r)**, **gram-fađe(r)** *grand-father*, **kap** *cap*, **kapil** (Fr. **capel** *a little hat*, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, **karit** *carrot*, **lamp** *lamp*, **manø(r)** *manner*, **map** (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub **mop**) *a mop*, **mare** *to match a pattern*, **natrel** (**natrø-bl**) *natural*, **pantri** *pantry*, **ratn** (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat*, **salit** *salad*, **skafi** *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **stati** *statue*, **tali** *to agree*, *be right*, **tø liv tali** *to live together without being married*, **tšapil** *chapel*, **vali** *valley*, **vale** *value*.

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : **basted** *bastard*, **branš** *branch*, **grant** *to grant*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **plant** *plant*.

But ee in : **bees** *bass*, **leerem** *alarum*, **meeste(r)** *master*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*.

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : **apren** *apron*, **stapl** *staple*.

But we have **moendž** *mange*.

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, n, š, cp. § 59 :

**dregn** *dragon*.

**blenk** *blank*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **kenke(r)** (ME. **cancren**) *to corrode*, **lenwidž** *language*, **plenk** *plank*, **renk** *rank*.

**bešfi** *bashful*, **fešn** *fashion*, **pešn** *passion*, **seš** *sash*.

§ 198. **al** has become **œ** in the combinations **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, cp. § 62.

**goeki** (but **galøk** § 326) *left handed*, **boem** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemend** *almond*, **boel** *ball*.

§ 199. **al** in the combination **ld** has become **ou**, cp. § 64: **skoud** *to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in **fout** (ME. *faute*) *fault*.

§ 200. **a** has become **o** before a following **n** in: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **trons** *trance*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

§ 201. **a** has become **e** in: **rediš** *radish*.

§ 202. **a** has been retained where in the lit. language it has become **o** through the influence of the preceding **w** in: **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone-quarry*, **warənd** *to warrant*, **walep** (cp. Fr. *galoper* *to curry*, use *rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat*, *flog*.

§ 203. **ar** in the combination **r** + consonant has become **œ**, which shows that **ar** in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

**beəbe(r)** *barber*, **beedž** *barge*, **beəgr** *bargain*, **beetə(r)** *to barter*, **deet** *to dart*, **eet** *art*, *skill*, **geəd** *guard*, **geədn** *garden*, **geetə(r)** *garter*, **keəd** *card*, **keəkes** (Fr. *carquasse*, Cotgr.) *body*, *carcase*, **kweet** *quart*, **kweetə(r)** *quarter*, **peədn** *par-don*, **peesl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetnə(r)** *partner*, **skeəlet** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. **ei** (written **a**, **ai** (**ay**), **ei**) appears in the W. dial. as **œ**: **beəkr** *bacon*, **beəl** *bale*, **beeli**, (**bum-beeli**, cp. O. Fr. *baili*) *bailiff*, **beet** *to abate*, **bleəm** *blame*, **bree** (ME. *braiin*, O. Fr. *breier*) *to beat*, *pound*, **deəndžə(r)** *danger*, **deənti** *dainty*, **deet** *date*, **deəvi** *affidavit*, **eəbl** *able*, **eədž** *age*, **eəm** *to aim*, *intend*, **eənšn** *ancient*, **feəd** *fade*, **feel**

to fail, **feent** to faint, **fees** face, **feep** faith, **feævə(r)** to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, **fleem** flame, **geə** gay, **ingeedž** to engage, **greenz** (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grees** grace, **greet** grate, **keedž** cage, **kees** case, **lees** lace, **meesn** mason, **neetə(r)** nature, **pee** pay, **peedž** page, **peel** pale, **peen** pain, **peen** pane of glass, **peent** paint, **pees** pace, **peest** (but **pasti** pasty) paste, **pleen** plain, **plees** place, **pleet** plate, **preə** (but **pre-ðe** (1) pray thee) to pray, **preet** to prate, babble, **preəz** to praise, **reedž** rage, **reet** rate, **seef** safe, **seekrid** sacred, **seem** (often called **swainseem**, Ancren Riwe **seim**, OE. **seime** adipe, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. **sain**) lard, **seent** (but before names **sant**) saint, **seəv** to save, **skeelz** scales, **steəbl** stable, **streəndž** strange, **teəbl** table, **teələ(r)**, **teeljə(r)** tailor, **teest** taste, **tleem** to claim, **treəl** (Fr. **trailler**) to drag, **treen** train, **tšeef** to chafe, **tšeeme(r)** chamber, **tšeendž** change, **veən** vein, **weet** to wait.

NOTE.—*contrary* is **kontréeri**.

§ 205. Before a simple **r** we have the same development as the lit. language: **peə(r)** pair, **peə(r)** to peel, **tšeə(r)** chair.

### e.

§ 206. **e** (written **e**, **ea**) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: **bezl** to embezzle, **demək** (from epidemic) potato disease, **deməkt** diseased (of potatoes), **det** debt, **dželes** jealous, **dželi** jelly, **e-semł** to assemble, **fend** to provide for oneself, **fent** remnant of a piece of cloth, **fezn** pheasant, **ges** to guess, **letə(r)** letter, **letis** lettuce, **mel** (Fr. mail) mallet, **mel** (ME. **mellen**, **medlen**, O.Fr. **medler**) to meddle, **mend** to mend, **meze(r)** measure, **pleze(r)** pleasure, **prentis** apprentice, **sens** sense, **ses** assessment, tax, **spekteklz**



*spectacles*, **treml** to *tremble*, **treze(r)** *treasure*, **vente(r)** to *venture*, **vesl** *vessel*.

But **fliem** *phlegm*, **siene** *senna*.

§ 207. **er** has become **ā** before a following consonant : **konsān** *concern*, **pāsn** *parson*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **sāmen** *sermon*, **sāvnt** *servant*, **sāvis** *service*, **tlāk** *clerk*, **vāment** *vermin*, **vāniš** *varnish*.

In the following two words we have **a** : **arēnd** (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, **sare** (rarely **sāv**) to *serve*. On **sare** see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. **ie** in : **iəb** *herb*, and **ə** in : **tšeri** *cherry*.

§ 208. **e** has become **a** before a following **r** in **tarie(r)** (ME. *terrere*) *terrier dog*, **vari** *very*.

But **pie(r)** *pear*.

§ 209. **e** has become **i** before a following nasal in : **indžoi** to *enjoy*, **indžn** *engine*, **ingeedž** to *engage*, **ink** *ink*, **lints** *lentils*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **šimi** *chemise*.

**tribl** *treble* (in music) from contamination with **triple**, and **pribl** *threefold* from contamination with **pri**.

§ 210. **e** has become **a** in **saleri** *celery*, cp. **sallary** sub *celery* in N.E.D.

## i.

§ 211. **i** has generally remained in the W. dialect : **dine(r)** *dinner*, **dizml** *dismal*, **finiš** to *finish*, **gimlök** (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by **gimlit**) *gimlet*, **gizn** to *choke*, **gizn** (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard*, **konsiđe(r)** to *consider*, **limit** *limit*, **list** *list*, **list** to *enlist*, **live(r)** to *deliver*, **ministe(r)** *minister*, **mins** *mince*, **mistšif** *mischievous*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **pik** *pickaxe*,



**pinien** *opinion*, **piti** *pity*, **rive(r)** *river*, **sinl** *single*, **sičez** *scissors*, **skriptē(r)** *scripture*, **tift** (cp. ME. **tiffen** from O. Fr. **tiffer** to adorn) *condition, state, order*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **twilt** *quilt*.

§ 212. **i** has become **e** in: **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*, **redžeste(r)** to register, **rens** to rinse.

§ 213. **i** has become **e** in **sperit** *spirit*; and **a** in **krakit** *cricket (game)*.

### O .

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short **o** = W. dial. **o**: **boni** *nice, pretty*, **džoli** *jolly*, **džosl** to jostle, **kole(r)** *collar*, **kotn** *cotton*, **lodž** to lodge, **mot**, **moti** (French **motte**, Cotgr., edit. 1673) a mark at quoits, **obstakl** *obstacle*, **oke-daik** (Fr. **oker** Cotgr.) small stream of iron-water, **one(r)** *honour*, **rok** *rock*, **poridž** *porridge*, **posnit** (O. Fr. **poçonet**) *saucepan*, **pot** *pot*, **profit** *profit*, **soče(r)** *solder*.

§ 215. **o** has become **u** in: **nuvl** *novel*, **nuvis** *novice*.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. **oi** = W. dial. **oi**: **boil** to boil, **džoi** *joy*, **džoint** *joint*, **e-noi** to annoy, **koit** *quoit*, **coit**, **loin** *loin*, **moist** *moist*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **noiz** *noise*, **oil** *oil*, **ointment** *ointment*, **oiste(r)** *oyster*, **point** *point*, **poizn** *poison*, **soil** *soil, ground*, **spoil** to spoil, **tšois** *choice*, **vois** *voice*, **voiče(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **oa**) = W. dial. **o** in: **gol** (only used in the game of **lits en gêts** § 177, O. Fr. **gaul**) *goal*, **rost** to roast.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written, **o**, **oo**, **oa**) = W. dial. **ue** in: **bruetš** *brooch*, **kuetš** *coach*, **nuēbl** *noble*, **nuetis** *notice*, **pueni** *pony*, **puest** *post*, **puezi** *nosegay*, **rueb** *robe*, **rueg** *rogue*, **tluek** *cloak*.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**) = W. dial. **oi** in: **broitš** *to broach*, **doit** *to dote*, **koit** *coat*, **loitš** *loach*, **tlois** *close, narrow*, **tloiz** *to close*, **toist** *to toast*.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**, **ou**, **ow**) = W. dial. **ou** in: **boul** *bowl*, **koul** (O. Fr. **coillir**) *to rake*, **moud** *mould*, **model**, **poutri** *poultry*, **poutš** *to poach*, **roul** *to roll*, **soudžə(r)** *soldier*.

But we have **pültis** *poultice*.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the **o** in **not**. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **oo**) = W. dial. **ui**: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** (ME. **groin**, O. Fr. **groing**) *snout of a pig*.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. **uə** (written **oor**) = W. dial. **uə**: **puə(r)** *poor*, **puəli** *poorly, ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** sound (written **or** before a following consonant) = W. dial. **uə** in: **fuedž** *forge*, **fues** *force*, **kuəd** *cord*, **puək** *pork*, **puəšn** *portion*, **puetə(r)** *porter*.

But we have **foəfit** *to forfeit*, **foəm** *form*, **foetn** *fortune*, **koəne(r)** *corner*, **oəðe(r)** *order*.

§ 224. **uə** occurs before single **r** in **dluəri** *glory*, **stuəri** *story*. And **ə** in **fərin** *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** (written **au**, **aw**) = W. dial. **oə** in: **doəb** (ME. **daubin**, O. Fr. **dauber**) *to daub, smear*, **džoəm** (Fr. **jaumbe**, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoənes** *jaundice*, **froəd** *fraud*, **koəsə** *causeway*, **poə** *parv*, **poəz** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) *to kick*, **soəs** *sauce*.

But we have short **o** in **bə-kos**, **ə-kos**, **kos** *because*, **fols** *false*; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years.

## u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, *o*, *ou*) = W. dial. *u*: *bukit* *bucket*, *buldž* *to bulge*, *butn* *button*, *buzəd* (O. Fr. *busart*) *butterfly*, *dlutn* *glutton*, *dubl* *double*, *duzn* *dozen*, *džudž* *judge*, *džust* *just*, *frunt* *front*, *gruml* *to grumble*, *gulit* *gullet*, *channel for water*, *gute(r)* *gutter*, *guzl* *to swallow greedily*, *krust* *crust*, *kruš* *to crush*, *kule(r)* *colour*, *kumfet* *comfort*, *kumpni* *company*, *kuntri* *country*, *kupl* *couple*, *kusted* *custard*, *kustm* *custom*, *kuve(r)* *to cover*, *kuzin*, *kuzn* *cousin*, *muni* (a commoner word is *bras*) *money*, *muril* *mongrel*, *musted* *mustard*, *mutn* *mutton*, *muzl* *muzzle*, *nume(r)* *number*, *plume(r)* *plumber*, *pulp* *pulp*, *rikuve(r)* *to recover*, *rubiš* *rubbish*, *sudn* *sudden*, *sufe(r)* *to suffer*, *sumen* *to summon*, *supe(r)* *supper*, *stuf* *stuff*, *trubl* *trouble*, *trunk* *trunk*, *tšuk* *to throw*, *pitch*, *tun* *tun*, *tutš* *to touch*, *uml* *humble*, *unien* *onion*, *unkl* *uncle*.

But we have *foisti* *fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, and mostly occurring after labials) = W. dial. *u*: *bušl* *bushel*, *butše(r)* *butcher*, *bulit* *bullet*, *puli* *pulley*, *pulit* *pullet*, *puš* *to push*, *put* *to put*.

But we have *siuge(r)* *sugar*, see § 310, 1; *pulpit* *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. *ē* (written *ur*, *our* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ē*, see § 113 *a*: *bēl* (ME. *burle*) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, *distēb* *to disturb*, *džēni* *journey*, *fēniš* *to furnish*, *fēnite(r)* *furniture*, *kēn* *currant*, *nēs* *nurse*, *pēs* *purse*, *tēn* *to turn*, *tōnep* *turnip*, *ēt* *to hurt*.

## ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y)=W. dial. ai: *ed-vaïs* *advice*, *ed-vaiz* *to advise*, *ə-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *kontráiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *straiv* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *traï* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *tšiene china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

*ə-blidž* (pp. *ə-blitšt*) *to oblige*, and *leələk lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aiə=W. dial. aiə: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwaïet* *quiet*, *raïet* *riot*, *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaiəlet* *violet*.

## ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biək* *beak*, *biəst* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiəv* *to deceive*, *fiəbl* *feeble*, *fiət* *feat*, *fiəst* *feast*, *fiətə(r)* *feature*, *griəs* *grease*, *iəgə(r)* *eager*, *iəgl* *eagle*, *iəkwl* *equal*, *iəz* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niət* *neat*, *tidy*, *piəl* *to appeal*, *piəs* *peace*, *plied* *to plead*, *pliez* *to please*, *riəl* *real*, *riəzn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiəv* *to receive*, *siəkrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tiə* *tea*, *triət* *treat*, *triətl* *treacle*, *tšiət* *to cheat*, *viəl* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij=W. dial. ī in: *bīf* *beef*, *ə-grī* *to agree*, *grīf* *grief*, *pīp* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pīs* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. iə=W. dial. iə in: *fiəs* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. ei in: *dəin* *dean*, *preitš* *to preach*.



ai in : **bastail** (Fr. **bastille**) *workhouse, union.*

ee in : **konseet** *conceit.*

i in : **pil** *to peel*, **pilinz** *the peels of potatoes, etc.*

e in : **mezlz** *measles.*

### au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. au (written ou, ow) appears in the W. dial as ā : **āl** *to howl*, **āns** *ounce*, **bānti** *bounty*, **dāt** *doubt*, **e-kānt** *account*, **e-lā**, **lā** *to allow*, **e-mānt** *amount*, **frān** *to frown*, **gān** *gown*, **gāt** *gout*, **kānsl** *to counsel*, **kānt** *to count*, **kātš** *couch*, **krān** *crown*, **lāns** *an allowance of refreshment or money*, **mānt** *to mount*, **māt** (Lat. **mūtāre**) *to moult*, **pāðe(r)** *powder*, **rānd** *round*, **sānd** *sound, noise*, **stāt** *stout*, **tā-il** (also **tail**) *towel*, **trā-il** *trowel*, **trāns** *to beat, flog*, **vā** *vow*.

au appears as ū in : **trūzez** *trousers.*

§ 236. Lit. Engl. auē = W. dial. āē : **āē(r)** *hour*, **divāē(r)** *to devour*, **flāē(r)** *flower, flour*, **pāē(r)** *power*, **tāē(r)** *tower.*

### juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. juw (written eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew) is íu in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty*, **diu** *due*, **diuti** *duty*, **fiuil** *fuel*, **fiute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuneti** *unity*, **iunion** *union*, **iusfl** *useful*, **iuslēs** *useless*, **iuz** *to use*, **miul** *mule, donkey*, **miuzik** *music*, **piu** *pew*, **pius** *puce colour*, **rifiúz** *to refuse*, **siut** *suit*, **stiupid** *stupid*, **viu** *view.*

But we have ā in : **kākumē(r)** *cucumber.*

### juē.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. juē (written ure) = W. dial. íue : **kiue(r)** *cure*, **mēniue(r)** *manure*, **piue(r)** *pure.*



**uw.**

§ 239. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **ue**, **ui**, **u**, and mostly occurring after **l**, **r**, **s**) is **íu** in the W. dialect: **bliu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **soliut** *to salute*.

**friut** *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

**siu** *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

**uə.**

§ 240. Lit. Engl. **uə**=W. dial. **iuə**: **siuə(r)** *sure*, **siuəli** *surely*, **unsiuə(r)** *uncertain*.

## CHAPTER V.

### VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to **e**, **i**, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an **l**, **m**, **n** followed, it has become vocalic.

#### 1. **e**.

§ 242. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

**befue(r)** *before*, **begin** *to begin*, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix; **fegetn** (pp.) *forgot*, **ebāt** (also **bāt**) *about, without*, **ebūn** *above*, **efied** *afraid*, **efued** *to afford*, **efue(r)** *before*, **egeet** *in action, at work*, **egien** *again, against*, **egri** *to agree*, **egue** *ago*, **ekin** *akin*, **ekos** (also **kos**) *because*, **elaiv** *alive*, **eluen** *alone*, **emen** *among*, **enent** *opposite*, **enoi** *to annoy*, **eplai** *to apply*, **eseml** *to assemble*, **estied** *instead*, **ewee** *away*, **meniue(r)** *manure*, **seliut** *salute*, **te-moen** *to-morrow*.

But we have **edikéet** *to educate*, **ekuedinlái** *accordingly*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **redžéste(r)** *to register*, **siuelĩ** *surely*, **spektéklz** *spectacles*.

§ 243. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

**basted** *bastard*, **baleks** *testiculi*, **bulek** *bullock*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dželes** *jealous*, **džoēnəs** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galəp** *to gallop*, **gimlək** *gimlet*, **kēsməs** *Christmas*, **koləp** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubəd** *cupboard*, **kustəd** *custard*, **lavrək** *lark*, **leələk** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, **marə** *to match a pattern*, **mustəd** *mustard*, **otšəd** *orchard*, **oməst** *almost*, **oləs** *always*, **sakləs** *silly*, *foolish*, **sarə** *to serve*, **siēnə** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **sičəz** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šepəd** *shepherd*, **stərəp** *stirrup*, **tēnəp** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **undəd** *hundred*, **valə** *value*, **wində** *window*.

**are** *arrow*, **barə** *barrow*, **bore** *to borrow*, **fale** *fallow*, **folə** *to follow*, **fərə** *furrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **jolə** *yellow*, **marə** *marrow*, **medə** *meadow*, **narə** *narrow*, **olə** *hollow*, **pile** *pillow*, **salə** *sallow*, **sorə** *sorrow*, **spare** *sparrow*, **swolə** *to swallow*, **swolə** *swallow*, **šadə** *shadow*, **šalə** *shallow*, **talə** *tallow*, **widə** *widow*, **wilə** *willow*.

**amə(r)** *hammer*, **bleðə(r)** *bladder*, **butə(r)** *butter*, **faðə(r)** *father*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **geðə(r)** *to gather*, **keŋkə(r)** *to rust*, *corrode*, **neebə(r)** *neighbour*, **oəðə(r)** *either*, **pleəstə(r)** *plaster*, **skutə(r)** *to spill*, **slumə(r)** *slumber*, **šuðə(r)** *to shudder*, **tariə(r)** *terrier*, **punə(r)** *thunder*, **unsiuə(r)** *uncertain*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **wotə(r)** *water*.

**fénitə(r)** *furniture*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*.

**meze(r)** *measure*, **plezə(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

But we have **óeminak** *almanac*, **bástail** *union*, *work-house*, **óbstakl** *obstacle*, **ríubub** *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekes** *bakehouse*, **koiləs** *coalhouse*, **wākəs** *union*, *work-house*, **wešəs** *washhouse*, **alidə** *holiday*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **wātə** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*, **sundə** *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nek-lep** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, **baked** *backward*, **fored** *forward*, **tādz** *towards*, **forediš** *rather forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **sumet** *something, anything*.

## 2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

**indžoi** *to enjoy*, **ingeedž** *to engage*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiev** *to deceive*, **ministe(r)** *minister*.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

**āvis(t)** *harvest*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **bulit** *bullet*, **damidž** *damage*, **ienis(t)** *earnest*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, pl. **iniu**, **ferin** *foreign*, **fotnit** *fortnight*, **gulit** *water channel*, **karit** *carrot*, **lenit** *linnet*, **letis** *lettuce*, **olin** *holly*, **posnit** *saucepan*, **pulpit** *pulpit*, **pūltis** *poultice*, **salit** *salad*, **sperit** *spirit*, **rebit** *rivet*, **rediš** *radish*.

**bāli** *barley*, **beeli** *bailiff*, **beli** *belly*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, **but nuebdi** *nobody*, **boni** *nice*, **pretty**, **dizi** *dizzy*, **emti** *empty*, **evi** *heavy*, **eri** *hurry*, **row**, *disturbance*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **leedi** *lady*, **meri** *merry*, **moni** *many*, **nevi** *nephew*, **oepni** *halfpenny*, **but oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **oni** *any*, **peni** *penny*, **but penep** *pennyworth*, **popi** *poppy*, **pratli** *gently, softly*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **sili** *silly*, **slipi** *slippery*, **sori** *sorry*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **stati** *statue*, **šabi** *shabby*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tali** *to agree*, **pōti** *thirty*, **ueli** *holy*, **uenli** *lonely*, **vali** *valley*, **vari** *very*, **weri** *to worry*.

**fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **kunin** *cunning*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **sperinz** *the banns of marriage*, **swilinz** *thin liquid*

*food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.*

### 3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. *a.* Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

*bāt without, beet to abate, kros across, levm eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.*

*bezl to embezzle, bake tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saieti society, saizez asizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twīn between, vantidž advantage.*

*deevi affidavit, demek (lit. epidemic) potato disease.*

§ 247. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

*aktli actually, dif-rnt different, džēn-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-rē-bl natural, nuebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, oepēp halfpenny worth, penēp pennyworth, reg-le(r) regular, sumdi somebody.*

Vocalic *l*:

*anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, sirnl single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, piml thimble, uml humble.*

Vocalic *m*:

*bodm bottom, buism bosom, evm heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wiēpm weapon.*

Vocalic *n*:

*ādn to harden, brimstn brimstone, eenšn ancient, fasn to*



*fasten*, **fešn** *fashion*, **frozn** *frozen*, **indžn** *engine*, **inlnd** *England*, **fotn** (pp.) *fought*, **foetn** *fortune*, **mutn** *mutton*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **ratn** *rat*, **sāvnt** *servant*, **seldn** *seldom*, **slidn** (pp.) *slid*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

Vocalic **ɾ** :

**beegn** *bargain*, **beekn** *bacon*, **brokn** *broken*, **dokn** *dock*, **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **rekn** *to reckon*, **spokn** *spoken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **tuekn** *token*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*, **wokn** *to waken*.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between **l**, **r**, and a following consonant in: **galək** (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, **størək** (OE. *stirc*, also *styric*) *heifer*, **tšərəp** (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb **diu** is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: **dijə** (dɛjə) **ɲɪŋk** **ɪl** (əl) **diut**? *do you think he will do it?* but **wɪlə** **diut**, **ɲɪŋk** **jə**? *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (ev, e; ɐv, ɐ) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus **a dunt** *I have done it*, **wə funt** *we have found it*; here **fun** is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is **wə fant**.

**a** = *I*. Chiefly used in direct assertions: **a fan** **əm** **I** *found them*.

**abed** *yes but*: **abed** *ða* **mən** *ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.*

**am**, **aim**, **im** *I am*. **aim**, **am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** **nuən** **bān** **tə** **stop** **hiə(r)** *I am not going to stop here.* **if im** **wil** **inif** *if I am well enough.*

**bi**=1. *be*: **wil** *ðə* **bi** **wi** **əm**? *will they be with them?*

=2. *by*: **bi** **nā** *by now.*

**bin** *been.*

**bəd** *but.*

—**d**=1. *had*: *ðəd* *they had*, **ad** *I had.*

=2. *would, wouldst*: *ðad* **e** **tə** **diut** *thou wouldst have to do it.*

**də**, **di** *do*: **dəjə** or **dijə** **pink** **əl** **kum**? *do you think he will come?*

**duz**, **dus** (voiceless before the **t**) *does, dost*: **pa** **duz** *thou dost, but* **dus** **tə**? *dost thou?*

**e**, **ev** *have*: **wis** **et** *we shall have it, but* **wis** **ev** **əm** *we shall have them.*

**ez**, **es** *hast, has*: cp. **duz**, **dus**.

**e**=1. *a*: **e** **boni** **bān** *a pretty child.*

=2. *he* (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is **ī**).

=3. *her* (before consonants): **e** **faðə(r)** *her father.*

=4. *have* (weakest form): **ast** **e** **dunt** **if** **id** **ed** **e** **tšons**  
*I should have done it, if I had had a chance.*

=5. *on*: **e** **ði** **rig** *on thy back.*

=6. *of* (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, **ev** only before vowels):

**e** **pund** **e** or **ev** **aplz** *a pound of apples.*

NOTE.—Through **e** being also the unaccented form of **on**, it often happens that **on** is used where we should expect **ev**, as **toəf** **on** **əm** *the half of them.*

ed = 1. *had*.

= 2. *would*: it ed or ted tak e lot it would take a lot.

em or rather m (vocalic) *them*: sam em up pick them up.

en an: en apl an apple.

en or rather n (vocalic) =

1. *and*: Doed en Eels George and Alice.

2. *one*: it wer e guid en it was a good one.

e(r) = 1. *or*.

= 2. *are*.

et = 1. *at*. et uem at home.

= 2. *that* (cj.): a sī et im ren I see that I am wrong.

= 3. *who, whom* (rel.): im et sed sue he who said so,  
ðem et we soe dān trued those whom we saw  
down the road.

ev = 1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): ðe med ev ed  
it bi nā they might have had it by now.

= 2. *of* (before vowels): toef ev e keek the half of a  
tea-cake.

ez = 1. *us*: giv ez e tūpri give us a few (lit. two or three).

= 2. *he has*: wen ez wešt isen when he has washed  
himself.

= 3. *he is*: wol ez bān until he is going.

= 4. *as*.

fe(r) *for*.

fre *from*.

i = 1. *in*: i tās in the house.

= 2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences,  
see a): sali et? shall I have it? if i ger it if I  
get it.

= 3. *he* (in direct assertions): i sez he says.

inte *into*.

iz *his*, but *is* before voiceless sounds: a mer iz muðe(r)

*I met his mother*, but *is* faðe(r) *his father*.

**jə**=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān**, **ājə?** *you are going, are you?*

**jət**=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it*: **al sel jət** *I will sell you it.*

**kəd** *could.*

**kr** (vocalic **r**) *can*: **Ǿa kr see wot tē laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

**l** *will*: **al I'll, wil we will**, etc.

**mē**=1. *me* **gi(v) mē e feu** *give me a few.*

=2. *may*: **amē wēk wol i drop fēr out ta keez** *I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.*

**məd** *might.*

**mən** or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must*: **a mən gue** *I must go.*

=2. *man*: **diu it, mən do it, man.**

**mi** *my.*

**nē(r)**=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

**nēt**, **nt** (the form **nēt** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

**s** *us* (after voiceless consonant): **lets ev em** *let us have them.*

**s, sl**: **Ǿasl, Ǿas et** *thou shalt have it.*

**sānt** *shall not.*

**sant** *saint* (before proper names).

**sə** *so.*

**səd**, **st** *should, shouldst*: **Ǿa səd or Ǿast e dunt** *thou shouldst have done it.*

**še** *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šǔ**).

**t**=1. *the*: **tman** *the man*.

=2. *it*: **len mēt** *lend me it*.

=3. *art*: **Ǿat ǝ fuil** *thou art a fool*.

**ta, tǝ** *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **Ǿǻ**).

**tǝ, tǝv** (before vowels) *to*.

**Ǿǝ** *there*: **Ǿǝz** *there is, there has, there are*.

**Ǿǝ**=1. *thee*: **a spak tǝ Ǿǝ** *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they*: **mun Ǿǝ stop?** *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)*: **Ǿǝ nuen sǝ ritš** *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)*: **wen Ǿǝ funt** *when they have found it*.

=5. *their* (before consonants).

**Ǿi** *thy*.

**v** *have*: **wiv sǝnt** *we have seen it*.

**wa** *why*. The unaccented form of **wai**, cp. **a** beside **ai** *I*, **wol** beside **wail** *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person: **wa lad, Ǿa mǝn trai** *why lad, thou must try*.

**wǝ**=1. *we*: **sal wǝ guǝ?** *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) **wǝ faǾǝ buits** *our father's boots, but wǝ soǝ wer ont* *we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)*: **wǝ bǻn tǝ d'len** *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were*: **a wǝ liukin foǝ** *I was looking for you*.

**wǝd** *would*.

**wi**=1. *with*.

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt*: **witǝ wilt** *thou*.

**wol** *until*, unaccented form of **wail** (noun) *while*.

**z**=1. *is*: **iz** *he is*.

=2. *has, hast*: **Ǿaz** *thou hast, iz* *he has*.



## CHAPTER VI.

### THE CONSONANTS.

#### The Semi-vowels.

##### W.

##### a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial **w** has remained before vowels: **waip** to *wipe*, **weed** to *wade*, **wee(r)** to *spend money*, **wāk** *work*, **wiðe(r)** to *hurl, throw*, **woef** *insipid*, **wote(r)** *water*.

It also appears as **w** in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to *waver*, **winde** *window*, **wik** *quick, alive*, **wīn** *wing*, **wont** *want*.

In words of French origin we have **w** in some words and **v** in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to *warrant*, **weedž** *wage*, **weet** to *wait*, **walep** to *beat, flog*, **vari** *very*, **viel** *veal*, **vois** *voice*, **voiðe(r)** a *large clothes' basket*.

It has disappeared in the combination **wr**: **rait** to *write*, **reŋ** *wrong*. Examples for **wl-** are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **pw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** *what*, **wīl** *wheel*, **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **witl** (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, **weŋ** (OE. *pwang*) *thong*, **wak** to *beat, flog*, **twais** *twice*, **twot** *pudendum fem.*, **swiet** to *sweat*, **sweep** the *handle of a machine*.

**kw** mostly occurs in French words: **kweet** *quart*, **kwari** *quarry*, **kwaleti** *quality*.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil** *will*, **wod** *would*, as **al gue** *I will go*, **id diut**, if **e kud** *he would do it, if he could*.

**w** has also disappeared in: **kil** *to kill*, **kud** *cud*, **sued** *sword*, **sits** *such*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*. **tū** *two*, **ue** *who*.

*b. Medially.*

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow, widower*.

**aw** > **oe**: **tloe** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

**āw** > **oe**: **bloe** *to blow*, **noe** *to know*, **sloe** *slow*, **snoe** *snow*, § 123.

**eow**, **ew** > **eu**: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

**ēaw** > **eu**: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

**ēow** > **iu**, **eu**: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

**īw** > **iu**: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

**ōw** > **ou**: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with *ward*: **bakedz** *backwards*, **fored** *forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with *worth*: **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **siks-penep** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **olēs** *always*, **sumet** (*et* may here however be the rel. pr.) *something, anything*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.

## j.

§ 252. OE. initial *j*, mostly written *g*, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: *jī*, *jē* *ye*, *you*, *jie(r)* *year*, *jon* *yon*, *juēk* *yoke*, *jun* *young*.

§ 253. French *ü*, which has become *juw* in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: *ius* *use*, *iuneti* *unity*, *flute(r)* *future*, *viu* *view*, § 237.

## The Liquids.

## l.

§ 254. *l* has generally remained unchanged: *lap* *to wrap up*, *lat* *late*, *lig* *to lie down*, *loin* *lane*, *lium* *loom*.

*boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *molt* *malt*, *fild* *field*, *mild* *mild*, *wild* *wild*, *bild* *to build*, *flik* *flich* *of bacon*, *jole* *yellow*, *tſelte(r)* *to clot*, *coagulate* (*of blood*), *twilt* *quilt*, *nozl* *to beat*, *thrash*, *blob* *bubble*, *galesez* *braces*.

*džoul* *to knock*, *strike*, *kāl* *to frown*, *foel* *to fall*, *koil* *coal*, *teel* *tale*, *swiel* *to gutter* (*of a candle*).

§ 255. *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *lm*, *ll*, *lv*. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: *omest* *almost*, *oeminak* *almanac*, *oemend* *almond*.

*al* has become *ou* before a following *d*. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

*ol* has become *ou* before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. *l* has also disappeared before a following consonant in: *witſ* (OE. *hwelc*) *which*, *sitſ* (OE. *swelc*) *such*, *būk* *bulk*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: *wod*, *wed*, *-d* (§ 397) *would*,

**sud**, **sed**, **st** (§ 391) *should*, **sānt** *shall not*, **s** (§ 391) *shall*, **wite** ? (§ 397) *wilt thou?* **wient** *will not*.

In **fout** (ME. **faute**, Fr. **faute**) *fault*, **māt** (cp. Lat. **mūtāre**) *to moult*, there probably never was an **l** in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal **l**, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: **adl** *to earn*, **kitl** *to tickle*, **nibl** *to nibble*, **ridl** *sieve*, **satl** *to settle*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

### r.

§ 258. **r**, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

**raiv** *to tear*, **reit** *right*, **ram** *to thrust*, **press**, **rīzd** *rancid* (*of bacon*), **brin** *to bring*, **brek** *to break*, **beri** *to bury*, **fere** *furrow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **sare** *to serve*, **vari** *very*.

**r** has probably been lost in **aim** (OE. **hrīm** ?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: **bān** (§ 61) *child*, **bied** (§ 68) *beard*, **wāk** (§ 74) *work*, **bāk** (§ 90) *birch*, **boen** (§ 104, 1) *born*, **bued** (§ 104, 2) *board*, **dāst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bēp** (§ 120, 1) *birth*, **aīen** (§ 157) *iron*, **dālin** (§ 189) *darling*, **kweēt** (§ 203) *quart*, **sāvnt** (§ 207) *servant*, **oēðe(r)** (§ 223) *order*, **kēn** (§ 228) *currant*, **faðe(r)** *father*, pl. **faðez**, **swie(r)** *to swear*, but **i swiez** *he swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the **r**; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. **r**, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between *peə* *pay*, and *peə(r)* *pair*, *kā* *cow*, and *kāə(r)* *to cower*.

*r* disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aje bān?* *are you going?* *wi wə leəkin* *we were playing*.

Examples of final *r* are: *wāə(r)* *worse*, *dluə(r)* *to stare hard*, *smuə(r)* *to smother*, *biə(r)* *to bear*, *piə(r)* *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bēd* *bird*, *bēn* *to burn*, *brīt* *bright*, *frīt* *fright*, *oes* *horse*, *pēd* *third*, we have *brust* *to burst*, *gēn* *to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *gēt* *great*, *kēsmes* *Christmas*, *kēsn* *to christen*.

§ 262. *r* has disappeared in *pim-ruez* *primrose*.

### The Nasals.

#### *m*.

§ 263. *m* has generally remained unchanged: *muml* *to mumble*, *muin* *moon*, *mistl* *cow-house*, *mizl* *to drizzle (of rain)*, *mun* *must*, *mūd* *crowded*, *crammed*.

*gami* *lame*, *kākumə(r)* *cucumber*, *niml* *nimble*, *tremml* *to tremble*, *tšeemə(r)* *chamber*, *tuml* *to tumble*, *uml* *humble*.

*brim* *to put the boar to the sow*, *gam* *to gamble*, *krum* *crumb*, *rām* *room*, *sam* *up to pick up*.

§ 264. *m* has become vocalic after consonants: *bodm* *bottom*, *fadm* *fathom*, *film* *film*, *kindm* *kingdom*. *m* is also vocalic in *əm* (= *m*) *them*.



**n.**

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble*, **nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, **navi** *canal*, **nīt** *night*, **niē(r)** *kidney*, **noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*.

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **sind** to *rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **æstied** *instead*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*.

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bin** (OE. **binnan**) *within*, **bleen** *blain, boil*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*, **don** to *put on one's clothes*, **len** (OE. **lāenan**) to *lend*, **nuin** *noon*, **olin** *holly*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) to *wean*.

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenšn** *ancient*, **fešn** *fashion*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **miln** (OE. **myln**) *mill*, **ratn** (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*. For other examples see § 247 *b*.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

**apm** (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, **fipms** *fivepence*, **prēpms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wiepm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

**evm** *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ɾ** after gutturals:  
**beegn** *bargain*, **ugɾ** *hip*, **wegɾ** *wagon*.

**brokŋ** *broken*, **buækŋ** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **kŋ** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akŋ** *diut I can do it*), **spokŋ** *spoken*, **stākŋ** *to stiffen*, **wokŋ** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **ə** *on*, **i** *in*. It has also disappeared in **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **amət** *am not*.

### **ŋ.**

§ 273. The guttural **ŋ**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **biŋ** (O. Icel. **bingr** *heap*) *bin*, **brin** *to bring*, **drin** *to drink*, **in** (ME. **hengen**) *to hang*, **liŋ** (O. Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **tenz** *tongs*, **piŋ** *thing*, **piŋk** *to think*, **wen** *thong*.

**fiŋə(r)** *finger*, never **fiŋgə(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliŋ** *English*, **miŋl** *to mingle*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **siŋl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **ŋ** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kŋ** in the pp. of verbs ending in **ŋk**: **drukŋ** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukŋ** *sunk*, **slukŋ** *slunk*, **šrukŋ** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **ŋ** has become **n** before the following dental in: **lenp** *length*, **strenp** *strength*.

§ 276. **ŋ** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables: **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **īmin** *evening*, **iēzinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. **midding**) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **ŋ**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl.: **drenš** (OE. **drencan**) to *drench*, **sinž** (OE. **sengan**) to *singe*.

### The Labials.

#### p.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions:

**pei** *pea*, **pimruəz** *primrose*, **piək** *perch*, **pāk** a kind of *blain*, **poəm** *palm*, **poəz** (O. Fr. **poulser**) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preət** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

**lopstə(r)** (OE. **loppestre**) *lobster*, **speed** *spade*, **speen** to *wean*.

**doləp** *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **kraps** the *renderings of lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noəp** (ME. **nolpen**) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. **empti**, but OE. **æmet(t)ig**) *empty*, **kubəd** *cupboard*.

#### b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect:

**bān** *child*, **bef** (ME. **beffin**) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. **banga** to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

**bleb** *blister*, **bluðə(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **tə bluðə(r) ən ruə(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. **gabba**) *impudence*, **kubəd** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuem** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuəm** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.

§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m—l** or **m—r**, as in lit. Engl.: *æseml* to assemble, *fuml* to fumble, *muml* to mumble, *niml* nimble, *raml* to ramble, *tremml* to tremble, *tuml* to tumble, *piml* thimble, *uml* humble.

*kāakumə(r)* cucumber, *numə(r)* number, *slumə(r)* slumber, *tšeəmə(r)* chamber.

### f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **ft**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **f**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus *wīf* wife, gen. *wīfes*, pret. sing. *geaf* I, he gave, pl. *gēafon*. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. *faðə(r)* father, *feū* few, *fleə* to frighten, *flumæks* to confound, cheat, *foil* foal, *foud* fold, *fouk* folk, *fout* fault, *freem* to make a start, *fudl* to confuse, *fuzi* soft, spongy.

2. *eft* haft, *gift* gift, *rift* to belch, eructate, *sift* to sift, *weft* weft, *kuf* cuff.

*delv* to delve, *daiv* to dive, *draiv* to drive, *duv* dove, *œvm* heaven, *ivə(r)* ever, *kāv* to curve, *kuəv* cove, *livə(r)* liver, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) fist, *nivə(r)* never, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rífa* to break) to tear, *siv* sieve, *stāv* to starve, *stuəv* stove, *šəəv* to shave, *šuv* to shove, *praiv* to thrive, *weiv* to weave.



**ev, øv, æ** *have*, and **liv** *to live* are, of course, not directly developed from OE. **habban**, **libban** but from the forms without gemination, as **hafað** *he has*, **hæfde** *he had*, **liofað** *he lives*, **lifde** *he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: **ez** *hast, has*, **eltə(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **ənent** *opposite*, **iæd** *head*, **kroel** *to crawl*, **oæk** *hawk*, **leædi** *lady*, **loæd** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumæn** *woman*.

It has also disappeared in: **æbūn** *above*, **īmin** *evening*, **steim** (ME. **stefnen**, OE. **ge-stefnian** and **a-stemnian** *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, **šūl** *shovel*, **gīn** *given*, **ouə(r)** beside **ovə(r)** *over*, **niə(r)** beside **nivə(r)** *never*, and generally also in the present **gi**, pret. **ga** and **e**, **æ** *have*, when the next word begins with a consonant.

The voiced spirant has become **b** in **rebit** *rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. **delf** *stone quarry*, **kaf** *chaff*, **oef** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tæf** *turf*, **pīf** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

**aiv** *hive*, **faiv** *five*, **greæv** *grave*, **twelv** *twelve*.

**f** has disappeared in: **oepni** *halfpenny*, **æ** *of*, **sel**, **sen** *self*.

§ 284. **tə** *to* appears as **tøv** when the next word begins with a vowel: **tøv æ** *man to a man*.

### The Dentals.

#### t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teəm** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toe** *a marble of any kind*, **toidi** *small, little*, **trolæp** *a dirty, untidy person*, **tul** (O. Icel. **til**) *to*.

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:



**antm** (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat*, *tidy*, *dexterous* (of *old people*), **ratn** *rat*, **tlustə(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **poreəts** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witək** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobəd** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

**busl** *bustle*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **prosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

**brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisn** *to listen*, **ouə-kesn** *overcast*, *gloomy* (of *the sky*), **prusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

**ts** > **ss** > **s** in **wisndə** *Whitsuntide*. *Whitsunday* is **wisnde sunde**.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

**fiətə(r)** *feature*, **fēnitə(r)** *furniture*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **foətn** *fortune*, **kriətə(r)** *creature*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neətə(r)** *nature*, **natrəl** *natural*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*, **ventə(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

**fiſt** (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.

**bāt** *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gēt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *to bedabble*, **suit soot**.

**bit bit**, **fat fat**, **it it**, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat late**, **mat mat**, **net net**, **wet wet**.

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt im ivri deə** *I meet*

*him every day*; but **amer im ivri deə** *I met him every day*. Similarly with **get me wun** *get me one*, **ger up** *get up*, **gar got**, **ir to hit**, **ler to let**, **pur to put**, **sar sat**, **ser to set**, **sir to sit**, **šur to shut**, etc. Also in all the present participles, as **gerin** *getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEP. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun **wot** *what*: **wotstə dun** ? *what hast thou done?* but **wor iz it** ? *what is it?*

§ 291. **t** has become **d** in: **abəd** *yes but*, **bəd** *but*, **prād** *proud*, **buzəd** (O. Fr. *busart*), *butterfly*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*, **warend** *to warrant*.

§ 292. It has been dropped in **kēn** *currant*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **džais** (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*. The older generation also say **oməs** *almost*, **āvis** *harvest*, **biəs** (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A **t** is never pronounced in **eənšn** (Fr. *ancien*) *ancient*, **fezn** (O. Fr. *faisan*) *pheasant*, **tairən** *tyrant*.

§ 294. **t** is excrescent in **vāment** *vermin*.

## d.

§ 295. Initial **d** has remained: **daiv** *to dive*, **deu** *dew*, **dī** *to die*, **diəd** *dead*, **dof** *to undress*, **don** *to dress*, **dreet** *to drawl*.

§ 296. Medial **d** has also generally remained unchanged:

**fidl** *fiddle*, **inde(r)** *to hinder*, **midin** (ME. *midding*, Dan. *mögdyng*) *dunghill*, **midl** *middle*, **nīdl** *needle*, **ridn** *riden*, **wide** *widow*, **sadl** *saddle*, **redi** *ready*.

§ 297. Intervocalic **d** followed by **r** in the next syllable

has become *ð*: *bleðe(r)* *bladder*, *bluðe(r)* *to cry, weep*, *diðe(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, *faðe(r)* *father*, *foðe(r)* *fodder*, *geðe(r)* *to gather*, *tə-geðe(r)* *together*, *iðe(r)* *hither*, *konsiðe(r)* *to consider*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *moiðe(r)* *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, *muðe(r)* *mother*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*, *šuðe(r)* *to shudder*, *tluðe(r)* *to get closely together*, *uðe(r)* *udder*, *voiðe(r)* (O. Fr. *voider* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, *weðe(r)* *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an *l* or *r* has disappeared before the *d*: *soðe(r)* *solder*, *mēðe(r)* *murder*, *oēðe(r)* *to order*.

NOTE.—The *ð* in *mēðe(r)* is probably not the *þ* in OE. *myrþran*, but *rp* became *rd* (§ 306, 2) and then *ð* by the above law.

§ 298. *d* never occurs between *n—l*, *n—r*, as in lit. English:

*anl handle*, *dwinl to dwindle*, *kanl candle*, *kinlin fire-wood*, *spinl spindle*.

*gane(r) gander*, *pune(r) thunder*.

§ 299. *d* has disappeared in *ansēm handsome*, *anfl handful*, *grunsil groundsel*, *gran-faðe(r)*, *gram-faðe(r)* *grandfather*, *lanloəd landlord*, *undəd hundred*, but *undət* (by assimilation of *dt*) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final *d* and the medial *d* which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: *bid to invite to a funeral*, *find to find*, *grund ground*, *od to hold*, *oud old*, *pund pound*, *roid a clearing (of a wood)*, *sind to rinse, wash out*, *wund a wound*, *blier-īd blear-eyed*.

§ 301. *d* has disappeared after *n* in: *bran* (OE. *brand*) *niu quite new*, *ən and*, *pāzn thousand*, *uzbn husband*,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs *bind to bind*, *find to find*, *wind to wind*, thus: *ban, bun*; *fan, fun*; *wan, wun*.

*d* has also been dropped in *skafi scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final *ndz* has become *nz*: *anz hands*, *frenz friends*, *senz sends*, *grunz* (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. *pāzn* and *uzbn* may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A *d* is never pronounced in *ain* (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*) *going*, as *wie tē bān?* *where art thou going?*, *len* (OE. *lænan*) *to lend*.

§ 304. *d* is excrescent in *arēnd* (ME. *aranie*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *drānd* *to drown*.

§ 305. *d* has become *t* in *wāte* (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, *wōsit worsted*, *st* the weak form of *sud should*. In *bē-int behind*, the *t* is probably due to the *t* in *frunt front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase *iust tē wod* or *wēd to be wont* or *willing*, the *t* is due to assimilation with *tē*: *ða iust tē wēd diu ē bit ē wāk* *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

## þ.

§ 306. OE. *þ*, also written *ð*, was a voiceless spirant like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the *th* in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in



the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago *f* for *p* and *v* for *ð* were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy *p* and *ð* were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but *f* and *v* were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: *faklə* *Thackley*, *fɪŋk* *think*, *fəð* *third*, *leəv* *barn*, *smivi* *smithy*, etc.

1. *p* has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

*pak* *thatch*, *pɪŋk* *to think*, *poil* *to give ungrudgingly*, *praiv* *to thrive*, *priəp* (OE. *prēapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with *p* and the unstressed forms with *ð*. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

*ðā* *thou*, *ði* *thy*, *ðat* (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is *æt* which is of Norse origin) *that*, *ðem* (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is *əm*) *those*, *ðis* *this*, etc.; *ðio(r)* *there*, *ðen* *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally *t* and is attached to the following word, thus *tman* *the man*, *toudn* *the old one*, *tkoilz* *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between *teəbl* *table* and *t'teəbl* *the table*, *eit* *eight* and *eit'* *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. *t* and the latter is a suspended *t*. *ð* has



become **t** in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): **es-tē?** *hast thou?* **sal-tē?** *shalt thou?* **wi-tē?** *wilt thou?* **kantē diut?** *canst thou do it?* **þa kr gue wen tēt redi** *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

**þ** has disappeared before **w** in: **wak** *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., **witl** (ME. **þwitel**) *large carving knife*, **wen** (OE. **þwang**) *thong*.

Occasionally the **þ** is omitted in the pres. tense of **þink**, as **a ink** *I think*.

2. Between vowels we have **ð**: **feðe(r)** *feather*, **laðe(r)** *foam, froth*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **reðe(r)** *rather*, **smiði** *smithy*, **weðe(r)** (OE. **weðer**) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become **d** medially after **r** in: **bēdn** *burden*, **fādin** *farthing*, **ēfued** *to afford*.

It has also become **d** in: **fadm** *fathom*, **snodn** *to make smooth*, **snod** (O. Icel. **snoðenn** *smooth (of hair)*, *bald*) *smooth, even*.

**ð** has disappeared in **moek** (O. Icel. **maðkr**) *maggot*, and **besk** (O. Icel. **baðask**) *to bask*.

3. **þaþ** *bath*, **diþ** *death*, **froþ** *froth*, **gēþ** *girth*, **iēþ** *health*, **paþ** *path*, **smiþ** *smith*, **swāþ** (O. Icel. **swörðr**) *the skin of bacon*, **wēþ** *worth*.

**brieð** *to breathe*, **buið** *booth*, **leēð** (O. Icel. **hlaða**) *barn*, **saið** *scythe*, **smuið** *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the **s**, **z** in **muns** *months*, **tluez** *clothes*. And also in **wi** *with*.

§ 308. The **d** in **beēd** *to bathe* has probably been influenced by **weēd** *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except **seknd** *second*, **þēd** *third*, all end in **t**. Regular forms are **fēst** (OE. **fyresta**),

*first*, *fift* (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth*, *sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *siath*, *twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth*, *naint ninth*, *tent tenth*, etc.

### Sibilants.

#### s.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. *s* was a voiceless spirant like the *s* in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the *s* in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of *s* in the W. dialect is parallel with that of *f* (§ 283) and *p* (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial *s* has remained both before vowels and consonants: *sā a drain*, *sough*, *sāk to suck*, *sam up to pick up*, *seem lard*, *set to set*, *sī* (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch*, *sin since*, *sind to rinse*, *wash out*, *slate(r) to spill*, *smuið smooth*, *snod smooth*, *even*, *snikit a small passage*, *speik to speak*, *spitek spigot*, *steim to bespeak*, *stedi steady*, *strie straw*, *swāp the skin of bacon*, *sweep the handle of a machine*.

*s* (?) has become *š* in *šū*, *še she*.

*s* has also remained before *ü* in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become *š*: *siuge(r) sugar*, *siue(r) sure*.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bīzm** *besom*, **biznəs** *business*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **rīzn** *risen*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*, **wīzn** *to wither*.

**z** has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **mezə(r)** *measure*, **plezə(r)** *pleasure*, **trezə(r)** *treasure*.

The **ð** in **siðez** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saið** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **bə-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beəd** *to bathe* by **weəd** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask*, **blosm** *blossom*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **kist** *a chest*, **kōsn** *to christen*, **musl** *muscle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **rust** (O.Icel. **röst**) *rest, repose*, **trāst** *to trust*, **prosl** (OE. **prostle**) *thrush*.

3. **ās** *house*, **dlas** *glass*, **džais** (O.Fr. **giste**) *joist*, **gīs** *geese*, **kōs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oəs** *horse*, **uəs(t)** *hoarse*, **ðis** *this*.

**anz** *hands*, **bleez** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus** *tə?* *dost thou?* **greez** *to graze*, **iuz** *to use*, **loiz** (OE. **losian**) *to lose*, **nuəz** *nose*, **raiz** *to rise*, **ruəz** *rose*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **luəz** *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz**, **z** *is*, **ðaz** *thou hast*, **īz** *he has, he is*, **əz**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **əz** *as*.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. **pese**) *pea*, **ridl** (ME. **redels**) *riddle*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tšeri** (O.Fr. **cerise**) *cherry*.

## The Gutturals.

## c.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a**, **ā**, **o**, **ō**, **u**, **ū** and their mutations **e**, **æ**, **e**, **ē** (**ǣ**), **y**, **ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ**, **ǣ** (=OHG. **ā**), **e** (=Germanic **e**) **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ī** and their mutations **e**, **ie** (=i-umlaut of **ea**, **eo**), **īe** (i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a**, **o**, **u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **þecc(e)an** from older **\*þakjan** *to cover*, **bryce** from older **\*brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206-7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þencan** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836-41.

1. Initial **c** before consonants.

**c** has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **kraps** *the renderings of lard*, **kreov** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroē** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to clog*, **tlenk** *to flog*, **box** *on the ears*, **tlīæ(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tliēn** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlin** *to cling*, **tliþ** *to clip*, **tliu** *a ball of string or worsted*, **tliū** *to cleave*, **tloē** *claw*, **tloek** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tlueþ** *cloth*, **tluēvæ(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-læþ** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.



## 2. Initially before vowels.

**kā** cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaind** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keək** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kep** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. *kesten*) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēgət** kirkgate (but **tšētš** church), **kōnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kōsməs** Christmas, **kīl** to cool, **kil** (OE. *cwellan*) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **ə-kin** akin, **kīn** keen, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) kingdom, **kin-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kīp** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) coke, **kout** colt, **kubəd** cupboard, **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) cud, **kuəm** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

**tšaid** to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeu** to chew, **tšētš** church, **tšiep** cheap, **tšīk** cheek, **tšikin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerəp** to chirp, **tšīz** cheese, **tšiu**z to choose, **tšoək** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. *chavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšīk ən tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuek** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

## 3. Initial sc.

**skab** scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeəlz** scales, **skēf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreəp** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **skriəm** to scream, **skrīk** (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*) to shriek.

**šak** to shake, **šait** cacare, **šai**v (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,



**šelf** *shelf*, **šeed** *shade*, **šeem** *shame*, **šee(r)** *share*, **šie(r)** *to shear*, **šil** (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) *to shell peas*, **šin** *shin*, **šip** *ship*, **šiuk** *shook*, **šop** *shop*, **šot** *shot*, **šut** *shut*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **šuv** *to shove*, **šrenk** *shrank*, **šrimp** *shrimp*, **šriuk** *to shrink*.

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: **sal**, **sl**, **s** *shall*, **sud**, **səd**, **st** *should*.

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect.

**eskəd** (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) *newt*, **fikl** *fickle*, **kokl** *cockle*, **miks** (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) *to mix*, **sikl** *sickle*, **twinkl** *to twinkle*.

**flike(r)** *to flicker*, **neekt** *naked*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **wokr** *to waken*.

**kitšn** *kitchen*.

**meəd** *made*, **musl** *mussel*, **teen** *taken*, **feseen** *forsaken*.

5. When *c* or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

**bək** *beck*, **beek** *to bake*, **brək** *to break*, **briuk** *brook*, **daik** *ditch*, **dreək** *drake*, **fleək** *flake (of snow)*, **briəd-fleik** (O. Icel. *fleki hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, **flik** *flitch of bacon*, **flok** *flock*, **ik** (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) *to hitch*, **iuk** *hook*, **kok** *cock*, **lavrek** *lark*, **lek** *to leak*, **leək** *to play*, **lik** *to lick*, **liuk** *to look*, **lok** *lock*, **mak** *to make*, **muk** *muck*, **nek** *neck*, **niuk** *nook*, **nok** *to knock*, **pak** *bundle*, **pluk** *pluck*, **prik** *to prick*, **reək** *rake*, **reik** *to reach*, **rik** *smoke*, **sāk** *to suck*, **sək** *sack*, **seək** *sake*, **slek** *small coal*, **slek** *to extinguish a fire with water*, **slumək** *a dirty, untidy person*, **sneək** *snake*, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) *latch of a door*, **spek** *speck*, **speik** *to speak*, **steək** *stake*, **suek** *to soak*, **tak** *to take*, **tik** *tick*, **tiuk** *took*, **tlik** (OE. *clyccan*) *to clutch, seize, catch hold*, **pak** *thatch*, **pik** *thick*, **weik** (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle*, **wāk** (noun) *work*, **wōk** *to work*, **wik** (O. Icel. *vik* (noun) *stirring, moving*) *quick, alive*.

**boek** *balk, beam*, **toek** *to talk*, **woek** *to walk*.

**benk** *bench*, **drink** *to drink*, **enk** *hank*, **spenk** *to hit*, **pink** *to think*.

**bāk** *bark*, **bēk** *birch*, **foek** *fork*, **māk** *mark*, **moek** *maggot*, **stāk** (OE. *stearc strong, severe*) *very, quite*, **wāk** (OE. *wære*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain*.

Palatal **nc** has become **nš** : **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) *to drench*.

**bitš** *bitch*, **bleitš** *to bleach*, **breitš** *breach*, **britš** *breech*, **etš** *to hatch*, **fotš** *to fetch*, **krutš** *crutch*, **latš** *latch*, **leitš** *leech*, **meitš** *to measure*, **mitš** *much*, **notš** *a run at the game of cricket*, **pitš** *pitch*, **sitš** *such*, **speitš** *speech*, **stitš** *stitch*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **swetš** (OE. *swæcc a taste*) *a sample of cloth*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekja to hatch*) *a brood of chickens*, **teitš** *to teach*, **witš** *which*, **wotš** *to watch*.

#### 6. Final **sc**.

**ask** (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh*, **besk** *to bask*, **busk** *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*.

**eš** *ash-tree*, **fiš** *fish*, **fleš** *flesh*, **freš** *fresh*, **peš** (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash*, **reš** *rash*, **weš** *to wash*, **wiš** *to wish*.

**sc** has become **s** in **as** (OE. *æsce*) *ash*, **as-midin** *ash-pit*, **as** *beside* **aks** (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask*, **mens** (OE. *men-nisc dignity, honour*) *neatness, tidiness*.

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kin** (ME. *kinken to pant, gasp*) *to cough (of whooping cough)*, **wāte** (lit. *work day*, **kd** > **kt** > **tt** > **t**) *week day*. **nks** > **ns** in the phrase **pins tē?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'ē out tē** (**ē**) *dunt, pins tē?* (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **pin ste?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakbæri** became **blagbæri** by assimilation, and that then **bæri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

### g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ÿ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=r) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gēsl** *gristle*, **grēo** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlīum** *gloom*, **dluo(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.

## 2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

**gab** (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **gavløk** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geap** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **bə-gin** *to begin*, **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **goit** *a water channel, mill-stream*, **guet** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

**jād** *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jest** *yeast*, **jestədə** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jolə** *yellow*, **juək** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

**æg** has become **ea**: **breen** *brain*, **eal** *hail*, **feen** *fain, gladly*, **fēə(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pail*, **sleen** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

**ag** has become **oa**: **doen** *to dawn*.

**āg** has become **oa** in **oen** *own*.

**eg** has become **ea** and has thus fallen together with **ea** from **æg**: **breəd** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geen** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geen** *gain*, **leəd** *laid*, **leen** *lain*, **reəl** *rail*, **reən** *rain*, **seəl** *sail*. See § 84.

**ig** has become **ī**: **stīl**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigþe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **ī** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **ī**. Cp. also **Easter**, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

**og** has become **ou**: **floun** *flown*.

**ug** has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl*, **kāl** *cowl*.

4. When **g**, **cg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.



*a.* *g* has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

*æg*: *deæ* *day*, *meæ* (emphatic form) *may*.

*ag*: *droe* *to draw*, *loe* *law*.

*āg*: *lou* *low*, *ou* *to owe*.

*æg*: *gree* *grey*, *tleæ* *clay*; *kei* *key*, *nei* *to neigh*.

*eg*: *wee* *way*, *wei* *to weigh*.

*ēg*: *dī* *to dye*, *drī* *dreary*, *gloomy*, *tedious*, *tī* *to tie*.

*īg*: *stī* *sty*, *stī* *ladder*.

*og*: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

*ōg*: *biu* *bough*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (pl.) *enough*, as *estē inif* *bried?* *hast thou enough bread?* But *estē iniu poreets?* *hast thou enough potatoes?* *pliu* *plough*, *sliu* *slew*.

*ōæg*: *slī* *sly*.

*ug*: *sā* *sough*, *drain*; but *suf-oil* *manhole of a drain*, *bā* *to bow*, *sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

*ȳg*: *drai* *dry*.

*ēag*: *ī* (pl. *īn*) *eye*.

*ēog*: *flī* *to fly*, *flī* *fly*, *lī* *to tell a lie*.

*b.* After *l* we have *e*, *i*: *bele* *to bellow*, *fole* *to follow*, *gales* *gallows*, *swolē* *to swallow*, *tale* *tallow*, *beli* *belly*.

After *r* we have *e*, *i*: *bore* *to borrow*, *marē* *marrow*, *sorē* *sorrow*, *beri* *berry*, *beri* *to bury*, *weri* *to worry*.

*c.* Final *ig* in unaccented syllables has become *i*: *bodi* *body*, *dizi* *dizzy*, *evi* *heavy*, *moni* *many*, *oni* *any*, *rudi* *ruddy*.

*d.* We have *f* in: *duef* *dough*, *duefi* *cowardly*, lit. *doughy*, *dwāf* *dwarf*, *inif* (sing.) *enough*, *sluf* *slough*, *suf-oil* *manhole of a drain*, *trof* *trough*, *uf* *displeasure*, an *offended manner*, *rage*.

Here may conveniently be placed *druft* (OE. *drūgaþ*) *drought*, *stērēþ* (OE. *stīg-rāþ*) *stirrup*, *bākm* (OE. *beorg* + *ham*, see N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—*sā* *drain*, and *iniu* (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.



e. The W. dialect has **g** :

**dreæg** to *drawl*, **eæg** the *berry of the hawthorn*, **ig** (OE. *hyge mind*) *mood, temper*, **meeg** *maw*, **neeg** to *gnaw*, **seeg** a *saw*.

**beg** *bag*, **big** *big, great*, **breg** to *brag*, **brig** *bridge*, **brigz** a *trivet*, in *brewing*, to *put across a tub to support the hop-sieve*, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** to *bedew*) to *besprinkle with water*, **dig** to *dig*, **dog** *dog*, **dreg** to *drag*, **dregz** *drags*, **eg** (ME. **eggen**) to *incite, urge on*, **eg** *egg*, **flig** (ME. **fligge**, cp. OHG. **flukke** *able to fly*) *fledge*, **flog** to *flog*, **fog** (ME. **fogge** *rank grass*) *after-grass*, **frig** *coire*, **frog** *frog*, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) to *gag*, **iə-wig** *earwig*, **leg** *leg*, **lig** to *lie down*, **lug** (ME. **luggen**, Swed. **lugga** to *lug, drag*) to *pull the hair of the head*, **mig** *midge*, **og** the *wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time*, **pig** *pig*, **prog** *wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November*, **reg** *rag*, **rig** *back*, **rigin** *ridge of a house*, **seg** *sedge*, **seg** (ME. **saggin**) to *distend*, **šeg** *shag*, **tug** (ME. **tuggen**) to *tug, plod*, **twig** *twig*, **ug** to *carry*, **weg** to *wag*.

f. The W. dialect has **dž** in : **edž** *hedge*, **edž** *edge*, **sledž-amə(r)** *sledge-hammer*, **wedž** *wedge*.

g. Palatal **ng** has become **nž** : **inž** *hinge*, **krinž** to *cringe*, **sinž** to *singe*.

h. **bai** (OE. **bycgan**) to *buy*, **lee** (OE. **lecgan**) to *lay*, **see** (OE. **secgan**) to *say* are from the forms without gemination.

## h.

§ 316. OE. initial **h** was an aspirate like the **h** in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the **ch** in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial **h** has disappeared in the W. dialect :

**ap** (ME. **happen**) *to wrap up, eft haft, handle, oil hole, uel whole, ut hot.*

**loup** (O.Icel. **hlaupa**) *to jump, luēf* (OE. **hlāf**) *loaf.*

**nit** (OE. **hnitu**) *nit*, **nut** (OE. **hnutu**) *nut.*

**rin** (OE. **hring**) *ring, riuk* (OE. **hrōc**) *rook.*

**wie(r)** *where, wiet wheat, wāf wharf, wen when, wot what.*

§ 318. *b.* Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c, d*:

**eit** *eight, eit height, feit to fight, reit right, streit straight, weit weight.*

**brīt** *bright, flīt flight, frīt fright, līt light, lits* (ME. **lihte**) *the lungs of animals, mīt* (noun) *might, nīt night, plīt plight, rīt wright, sīt sight, slīt slight, tīt tight.*

**bout** *bought, brout brought, doute(r) daughter, out aught, out ought, nout naught, rout wrought, sout sought, tout taught, pout thought.*

**ei** *high, but efe(r)* (OE. **hēahfore**) *heifer, nei nigh, but neebe(r)* (OE. **nāah-gebūr**) *neighbour.*

**sī** *to sigh, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, soe he saw, pī thigh.*

**fere** (OE. **furh**, ME. **furh, furwe**) *furrow, ole* (OE. **holh**, ME. **holwe**) *hollow.*

§ 319. *c.* **h** has become **f** in: **draft draught, draft, kof cough, laf laugh, ruf rough, tof tough, woef** (OE. **walh sickly taste**) *insipid.*

**laſte(r)** *laughter, slafter to slaughter.*

Beside **priu** (OE. **purh**) we have also **prif** *through.*

§ 320. *d.* **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst next, oks ox, siks six, woks to grow.**

## The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

**k.**

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koəsə** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keəd** *card*, **keəs** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréəri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

**skafi** *scaffold*, **skaffin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeəlit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kwest** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcass*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avək** *havoc*, **biək** *beak*, **leələk** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puək** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlāk** *clerk*, **tleəm** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill*, **pen**, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

## g.

§ 326. g has remained: *gāl* the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye (see Florio, s.v. *cispa* a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes, called of some **Gowl**. Or it is *cispi* waterish or *gowly* eyes), *galək* (O. Fr. *gale*) left hand, *garit* garret, *geatə(r)* garter, *gizn* to choke, *gol* goal, only used in the game of *lits en gōts* (§ 177), *grant* grant, *egrivéet* to aggravate, vex, *eegifái* to argue, dispute.

## š.

§ 327. We regularly have š in cases where the lit. language has this sound: *fešn* fashion, *pešn* passion, *rediš* radish.

*finiš* finish, *vāniš* varnish, *blemiš* blemish.

*branš* branch, *eənšn* ancient.

## dž.

§ 328. dž has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. dž also occurs after n: *džais* joist, *dželes* jealous, *dželi* jelly, *džoul* to knock, strike, *džoint* joint, *džoem* the side post of a door or chimney piece, *džoənəs* jaundice, *eədž* age, *damidž* damage, *fuədž* forge, *indžói* to enjoy, *lerwidž* language, *pidžn* pigeon, *soudžə(r)* soldier.

*indžn* engine, *moəndž* mange, *moəndži* mangy, peevish, *streəndž* strange, *tšeəndž* change.

§ 329. dž has become d in: *Doəd* George, *Duəd* Joe, *Duez*, *Duezi* Joshua, *doi* joy, darling, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as *doi* still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

### **tš.**

§ 330. We regularly have **tš** in the same words in which the literary language has it: **tšapl** *chapel*, **tšeedž** *to charge*, **tšeəmə(r)** *chamber*, **tšəri** *cherry*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **tšois** *choice*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

**preitš** *to preach*, **poutš** *to poach*.



# ACCIDENCE.



## CHAPTER VII.

### NOUNS.

#### A. Formation of the Plural.

##### 1. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in *s*, *š*, *z*, *ž* add *ez* to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās house* has *āzez*; *diš dish dišez*, *wotš watch wotšez*; *nuēz nose*, *nuēzez*, *saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez*, *džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than *z*, *ž* add *z*, as: *lad lad ladz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leeč barn leečz*, *deē day deēz*. But nouns ending in *-nd*, *(-r)* lose the *-d*, *(-r)* before the plural ending  
§§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *fačē(r) father fačēz*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than *s*, *š* add *s*, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *diep death dieps*, *māp mouth māps*, *wāf wharf wāfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in **f** preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except **ui**) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in **-lf** change the **f** into **v** and add **z** in the plural, as **luēf loaf** **luəvz**, **naif knife** **naivz**, **koef calf** **koəvz**.

2. Plurals in **-n**.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have **-n** in the plural: **ī eye** **īn**, **oks ox** **oksn**, **šū shoe** **šuin**.

3. Plural in **-r**.

§ 335. The only example of this class is **tšildə(r)** *children*. In the singular we use **bān**, the plural of which is **bānz**, and is in more general use than **tšildə(r)**.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: **fuit foot** **fit**, **guis goose** **gīs**, **lās louse** **lais**, **man man** **men**, **mās mouse** **mais**, **tuip tooth** **tīp**, **wumēn woman** **wimin**.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. **as ash**, **ashes**, **fiš fish**, **fishes**, **šīp sheep**.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as **iz net** **bin sīn fə ten jīə(r)** *he has not been seen for ten years*, but **its jīəz sīn ə wə sīn** *it's years since he was seen*, and similarly with **munp month**, **wik week**. **pri mail pre** **Koəvlə** *three miles from Culverley*, but **mailz pre čīə(r)** *miles from there*, and similarly for **inš inch**, **fuit foot**, **jīəd yard**, **eēkə(r)** *acre*, etc. **ten pund ə meit** *ten pounds of meat*, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but **čē wə punz ont weəsted** *there were pounds of it wasted*, and similarly with **āns ounce**, **stuen stone**, **undəd weit** *hundred weight*, etc. **tū kweet et best** *two quarts of the best (ale)*, **siks galn** *six gallons*, **nain šilin** *nine shillings*, etc. **fouə skue(r)** *four scores*, but **skuez on əm** *scores of them*, etc.

## 6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **līts** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezlz** measles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz** *West Royds*, **siðez** scissors, **spërinz** banns of marriage, **tenz** tongs, **trūzæz** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in: **beləsëz** bellows, **galəsëz** braces, **stepšëz** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **biës** is generally used, as **ā moni biës ejë nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

**poridž** porridge, always, and **brop** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worënt ez guid ez ðe out tē (ə) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.*

## B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðe buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **ðem buits e mi faðez** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðe buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad faðez** *the boots of the boy's*

*father, Ńem bānz (never bānzēz) muŃē(r) those children's mother.*

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs** *wife's*, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumēnz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ADJECTIVES.

#### 1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say : **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiēt** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiēt** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin e čis noreišn** ? *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase : **a wer i sitš en e steet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tkoilz** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloəd e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noə wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) uə tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teəbl** *table* and **t'ēəbl** *the table*, **dlīum** *gloom* and **d'līum** *the gloom*.



Cp. the similar distinction between *eit* *eight*, and *eit'* *eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuəbdi bed ðe loed ən mī, noez wot iv ed tē baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer.* *ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *uə* *who*, *wot* *what*, in such expressions as: *uə ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe enment duz ə wont? what the hangment does he want? a duənt noə wot ðe enment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t’ lord o’ t’ manor—(decidedly). When “Lord” means God, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (ðe) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard t’ Lord, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “Lord knows” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what t’ man did wi’ it—(certainly not ðe man, nor man without article). What the hangment, What the devil, What the plague, etc.—(always ðe, never t or omitted). A know who t’ man wor—(certainly not ðe, nor omitted).*’

## 2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ə(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *muə(r)*, *muəst*.

*fāə(r)* *far*, *fāre(r)*, *fārist*; *jun* *young*, *junə(r)*, *junist* or *junst*; *uəlsm* *wholesome*, *uəlsm-ə(r)*, *uəlsm-ist*; *biutifl* *beautiful*, *biutifl-er*, *biutifl-ist*.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

bad <i>bad</i> }	wāə(r)	wāst
il <i>ill</i> }		
guid <i>good</i>	betə(r)	best
lat <i>late</i>	latə(r)	latist, last
litl <i>little</i>	les	liəst
moni <i>many</i> }	muə(r)	muəst
mitš <i>much</i> }		
niə(r) <i>near</i>	niərə(r)	nierist, nekst

NOTE.—The use of *vari* before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl. : *vari guid very good*. But instead of using *vari* we sometimes repeat the adjective with *əz* as : *guid əz guid very good, dāk əz dāk very dark*.

### 3. Numerals.

§ 344. *a.* Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
wun <i>one</i>	fēst
tū <i>two</i>	seknd
pri <i>three</i>	pēd
fouə(r) <i>four</i>	fouət
faiv <i>five</i>	fift
siks <i>six</i>	sikst
sevm <i>seven</i>	sevnt
eit <i>eight</i>	eit'
nain <i>nine</i>	naint
ten <i>ten</i>	tent
(ə)levm <i>eleven</i>	(ə)levnt
twelv <i>twelve</i>	twelft
pētīn <i>thirteen</i>	pētīnt
fouētīn <i>fourteen</i>	fouētīnt

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>fiftīn fifteen</i>	<i>fiftīnt</i>
<i>sikstīn sixteen</i>	<i>sikstīnt</i>
<i>sevntīn seventeen</i>	<i>sevntīnt</i>
<i>eitīn eighteen</i>	<i>eitīnt</i>
<i>naintīn nineteen</i>	<i>naintīnt</i>
<i>twenti twenty</i>	<i>twentit</i>
<i>twenti wun twenty-one</i>	<i>twenti fēst</i>
<i>twenti tū twenty-two</i>	<i>twenti seknd</i>
<i>þēti thirty</i>	<i>þētit</i>
<i>foti forty</i>	<i>fotit</i>
<i>fifti fifty</i>	<i>fiftit</i>
<i>siksti sixty</i>	<i>sikstit</i>
<i>sevnti seventy</i>	<i>sevntit</i>
<i>eiti eighty</i>	<i>eitit</i>
<i>nainti ninety</i>	<i>naintit</i>
<i>unded hundred</i>	<i>undæt</i>
<i>þāzn thousand</i>	<i>þāznt</i>

§ 345. The old form *uēn one* is still retained in the phrase *tuēn the one of two*, as *tuēn on æm est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *ēn* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wēr æ guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā er enuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t'* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

*m* for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, (ə)levm; but in *sevnt*, (ə)levnt, *sevntīn*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *þēd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fēst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*,

*sixth, twelfth*, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e. g. *marbles toæz*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *færi* has the first turn. The order is *færi first*, *sæki second*, *pædi third*, *lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *æ wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *æ bluid ali*; when of glass *æ glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *æ stuæni*; when made of clay *æ pot donæk*.

§ 347. *b*. Fractional numerals: *kweæte(r) quarter*, *æ fouet* or *wun peet æt æ foue(r) a fourth*, *æ pæd* or *wun peet æt æ prī a third*, and similarly *tū pædz* or *tū peets æt æ prī two thirds*, *oef half*, as *æ oef pund*, *oef pund*, or *oef æ pund half a pound*, *oepni halfpenny*, *oepæp halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c*. Multiplicatives: *simpl simple*, *dubl double*, *tribl*, *pribl threefold*, *foue-foud fourfold*, *wuns once*, *twais twice*, *prī taimz three times*.

§ 349. *d*. Numerals in composition: *æ tūpri lit. a two (or) three, a few*, as *ler æm ev æ tūpri let them have a few*, *tupms two pence*, *fipms fivepence*, *præpms three pence*, etc.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PRONOUNS.

#### 1. Personal.

§ 350.

#### FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, wə)
Obj.	mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

#### SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	šā, tā, (ša, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj.	ši, (še)	jī, (jə)

#### THIRD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, še)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	ō(r), (ə(r)).

#### Plural.

Nom.	še, (še, še)
Obj.	šem, (əm, m).



The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i* *I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *ī* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abəd* *yes but*, *wol* *until*, *wa* *why*, beside the strong forms *aibəd*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are :

*muni gue wi je?* *must I go with you?* *sali et tæmoən?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobəd ə bit ə bras, a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitš wāk* *if I had only a little brass* (money), *I would not do such work*, *al kum ən sī je, wen i ger ə bit ə taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time*, *as e dun inā* *I shall have done presently*, *a fan əm i tloin* *I found them in the lane*, *gi m(ə) ə feu* *give me a few*, *ðe teld me ða wər iə(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here*. *wi or wə bān dān til* *we are going down the hill*, *sud wə len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *ðel or ðel stop wol wə kum* *they will stop until (while) we come*. *lets as im let us* or *me ask him*, *šə pərkt ez fə tpeənz wid teen wit* *she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it*. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *tə* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tá weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *witə len met?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wies tə kum priu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan tə diut bi ðisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tet redi wil send ðet* *when thou art ready we will send thee it*. *as or asl gi ðe (ə)* *oepni* *if tə elps me*, *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me*, *ðat nuən sə wil əs tə wo(r)* *thou art not so well*

*as thou wast, ðal (never tal or tel) find im et iz wāk thou wilt find him at his work.* At first sight one might be inclined to assume that the forms *tǣ, tē* have arisen from assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *āt* (§ 396) *art, out* (§ 394) *oughtest, dēst* (frequently *dēs* § 390) *durst*; but these are the three solitary instances in which the second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented position in the sentence. If this is right then the *def. art. t* has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose, I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *ðat that*, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but never as a *rel. pronoun or conjunction*; the latter are expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tē tak ðe wi mē I am going to take thee with me. ji or jē sed et im it rēn you said that I am in the wrong, wot did jē see tul im? what did you say to him? wil jē sam mē ðem tluēz up? will you pick up those clothes for me? jēv etn oel tmeit sue jēl e tē diu bāt nā wol setedē you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, if jē (not ji) sī mi faðe(r), as im tē kum uēm if you see my father, ask him to come home, wi soe jē i tmln we saw you in the mill.* The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old *nom. ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *ðā* was used in every case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his *New English Grammar* (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she*: the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō*(*sjoo*), then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *ši* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill; cp. the *Dialect Tests* in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 c; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 c) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðǣm* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oel twik he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotšt ðat flik e beekn? has he fetched that flitch of bacon? i ied it wen e*



wer et jār ās *he heard it when he was at your house*, tiznt main *it is not mine*, eze funt? *has he found it?* gimet *give me it*, estet? *hast thou it?* wots ə dun wit? *what has he done with it?* šuz in ə mad ig *she is in a bad temper*, šu or šə oles wešez ə tmunde *she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday*, ešə or es šə sarəd tpigz? *has she served the pigs?* stop wol šə kumz *stop until she comes*, Ǿed or Ǿed ə gīn me ten šilin fot *they would have given me ten shillings for it*, wil Ǿe suin bi iə(r)? *will they soon be here?* Ǿel suin bi iər if Ǿe kum reit uəm *they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home*, al sel jəm *I will sell you them*, kan jə diu bāt əm? *can you do without them?*

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms:

a, wi; ji; i; šu; Ǿe beside  
i, wə; jə; ə; šə; Ǿə.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. *i I* and *ə he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as *al weš mə nā I will wash myself now*, *am dǟust bān tē don mə I am just going to dress myself*, *i leəd im dān i tfīld he lay down in the field*, *kum forəd lad ən sit Ǿə dān ən al set tketl on come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).*

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used:

1. After the substantive verb, as *its mī, pī, Ǿ(r), im, uz, jī, Ǿem*, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note *Ǿemz əm ət i want those are the ones that I want*.

2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im ɛn mī went he and I went, Bil ɛn imz guɛn dān truəd Bill and he have gone down the road, uz ɛn ʃem wə tɛgɛðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day.*

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as: *im ɛt did ʃat out tɛ ɛn he who did that ought to be hanged, uz ɛts dun sɛ mitʃ for im mɛ guɛ tɛ d'ogz fər out i keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares.*

## 2. Possessive.

§ 351. *a.* Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my; āə(r), (wə(r)) our; ʃai, (ʃi) thy; jāə(r), (jə(r)) your; iz, is his; it its, ē(r), (ə(r)) her, ʃee(r), (ʃə(r)) their.*

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, ʃi, ʃə(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, ʃi, ʃer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms; otherwise we should have had *ma, ʃa* for our *mi, ʃi*, see § 350. *wə(r)* has been formed from *wə* after the analogy of *jə ye, jə(r)*, thus *jə: jə(r)::wə: wə(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oɛn his own, iz muʃə(r) his mother, is koit his coat, is faʃə(r) his father, ɛstɛ sɪn it faʃə(r)? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father? it iəd wāks its head aches.*

§ 352. *b.* Absolute: *main mine, āz ours, ʃain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, ʃeez theirs.*



## 3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

## FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
misēn	wēsēn
misel	wēsēnz
miseln	wēsel
	wēseln

## SECOND PERSON.

ḡisen	jēsēn
ḡisel	jēsēnz
ḡiseln	jēsel
	jēseln

## THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
i(s)sen	itsēn	ēsēn
i(s)sel	itsel	esel
i(s)seln	itseln	eseln

*Plural.*

ḡesen  
ḡesēnz  
ḡesel  
ḡeseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms **-sel**, **-seln**, **-sen** are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The **-sen**-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, EEP<sub>r</sub>. v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: **-seln** at Huddersfield and Halifax; **-sen** at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no **-self**-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the **-sel**, **-seln**, and **-sen**-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEP<sub>r</sub>. v, with the following results. **-sel** is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find **-sen**. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only **-sel**. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the **-sen**-form. The **-sen**-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. **-self** is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have **-self**, **-zelf**, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find **-sel** and in Western Dorset **-zel**. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only **-self**. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that **-saaf**, pl. **-saavz** occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have **-zel**. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, **-sel**, **-zel**, and **-self**, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

*wesen*, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *wə(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *dəsenz*. *jesen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself*, *yourselves*, but *jəsenz yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seəm deē on the self same day*.

#### 4. Demonstrative.

##### § 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>

*ðis* and *ðiez* are often followed by *iə(r) here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðiə(r), there*, as *ðis ier ās wonts e lot e tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning, dus tē laik ðiez iə(r)? dost thou like these? a kānt eit ðat ðiə meit I can't eat that meat, i ga mē ðat ðiə koit he gave me that coat, ðem ðiər aplz kost tupms those apples cost twopence, ðemz vari guid bəd ðiez ez or e betə(r) those are very good but these are better.*

*ðem* is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

## 5. Interrogative.

§ 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *uə* *who**wot* *what*, *witš* *which*.Gen. *uəz* *whose*.

*uəm* *whom* is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

## 6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *ət* for all genders and numbers, or by *uə* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *ət* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *uə*, *wot*. Thus: *im ət sed suəz rər* *he who said so is wrong*, *tman ət i soə jəstədə* *the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas ət i gav ə pund ə aplz tul əz etn əm oəl* *the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz ət tē bout dān i Windil ə vari guid* *the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did jə sī Ńəm ət did it?* *did you see those who did it?* *Ńəm men ət tē so(ə) i trued* *wer on trant* *those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree*.

*a no(ə) uəz dunt* *I know who has done it*, *wə no(ə) uəz it iz* *we know whose it is*, *a noə wot tē sez* *I know what thou sayest*, *a kən or kŋ ges uə Ńaz bīn wi* *I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duənt bəlīv wot ə sez* *I don't believe what he says*; but *a duənt bəlīv ə wəd (ət) i sez* *I don't believe a word (that) he says*.

The obj. case of *ət*, but never of *uə*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soə* *the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz ə bout* *the coals (which) he bought*.

**et** is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

## 7. Indefinite.

### § 357.

**sum** *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

**out** *aught*, **nout** *naught, nought*.

**inif**, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) ə feu, nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje briəd inif?** *have you enough bread?*

**feu** *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sitš** *such*, **uðe(r)** *other*.

**oəðe(r)** (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noəðe(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, *OE. Grammar*, §§ 346, 348.

**oni** (OE. *ænig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig, manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on je oni on je?** inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. *has any on you any on you?* i. e. *has any of you got one?*

**tuən** (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuən on jez dunt**



*one of you has done it.* Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **ən** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz** *ones*, **wun ənuðə(r)** *one another*, **nuə**, weak form **nə** *no*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*; **nuən** *none* has no weak form. **nuən** is often used in the place of **nət**: **am nuən bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuən tful et tē liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be*.

**u(ə)-ivə(r)** *whoever*, **wotivə(r)** or **tšiuz-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

## CHAPTER X.

### VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382–97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e. g. *feseen forsaken*, *fretn* beside *frietod fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in *-æd*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

#### A. Strong Verbs.

##### § 361.

##### CLASS I.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ī</i>		<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
W. <i>ai</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>i</i>
	<i>aid hide</i>	<i>eed</i>		<i>idn</i>
	<i>baid endure</i>	<i>beed</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>bait bite</i>	<i>beet</i>		<i>bitn</i>
	<i>daiv dive</i>	<i>deev</i>		<i>divm</i>
	<i>dlaid glide</i>	<i>dleed</i>		<i>dlidn</i>
	<i>draiv drive</i>	<i>dreev</i>		<i>drivm</i>
	<i>kontraiv contrive</i>	<i>kontreev</i>		<i>kontrivm</i>
	<i>raid ride</i>	<i>reed</i>		<i>ridn</i>
	<i>rait write</i>	<i>reet</i>		<i>ritn</i>
	<i>raiv tear</i>	<i>reov</i>		<i>rivm</i>
	<i>raiz rise</i>	<i>reez</i>		<i>rizn</i>
	<i>slaid slide</i>	<i>sleed</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streæk</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiv strive</i>	<i>streov</i>		<i>strivm</i>

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šain <i>shine</i>	šeən		šaind
šait <i>cacare</i>	šeət		šitn
praiv <i>thrive</i>	preəv		privm

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *ee* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *ue* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *ee* in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like *ʒifenn given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like *risenn risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of *gi(v)* is *ga(v)*=Ormulum *ʒaff*, *gaff*, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of *šain* is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. *šaind*. For the pret. of *straik* I have often heard *striuk*, *strak*, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form *strāk*; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form *struken*.

§ 364. *aid* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *daiv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa*) and *praiv* (O. Icel. *prīfa*) are of Norse origin. *straiv* (O. Fr. *estriver*) was already strong in ME. *kontraiv* must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form *controuen* (u = v) from O. Fr. *controver* would not have become *kontraiv* in the W. dialect.

## CLASS II.

## § 365.

	<i>Infln.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ēo</i>		<i>ēa</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>o</i>
W. <i>ī</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>o</i>
<i>iu</i> (§ 187)		<i>ee</i>		<i>o</i>
<i>ī</i>		<i>eu</i>		<i>ou</i>
<i>frīz freeze</i>		<i>freez</i>		<i>frozn</i>
<i>tlīv cleave, split</i>		<i>tleāv</i>		<i>tlov̄m</i>
<i>t̄siuz choose</i>		<i>t̄seēz</i>		<i>t̄sozn</i>
<i>flī fly</i>		<i>fleu</i>		<i>floun</i>

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. *cēosan* would regularly have become *\*t̄sīz* (§ 187) in the dialect. *t̄siuz* seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form *chūsen*, which would regularly become *t̄siuz* in the dialect.

The *ee* in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. *ēa*, which has become *iē* (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as *weāv wove*, *neād kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. *wov̄m*, *nod̄n*, pret. *weāv*, *neād*, so to the pp. *frozn*, *tlov̄m*, *t̄sozn* there has been formed a new preterite *freez*, *tleāv*, *t̄seēz*.

## CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.

2.       "       "       *l* +       "

3.       "       "       *r* or *h* +       "



4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, *l*, *r*, or *h* + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386-9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit fight*, and *brust burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. <i>i</i>	<i>o</i> ( <i>a</i> )	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
W. <i>i</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>u</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>e</i> (§ 59)		<i>u</i>
<i>bēgin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom</i> § 58 ( <i>swam</i> )		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan</i> ( <i>won</i> )		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan</i> ( <i>won</i> )		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>bren</i>		<i>brun</i>
<i>din reproach, revile</i>	<i>den</i>		<i>dun</i>
<i>flin throw</i>	<i>flen</i>		<i>flun</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>en</i>		<i>un</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>sin sing</i>	<i>sen</i>		<i>sun</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>slen</i>		<i>slun</i>
<i>sprin spring</i>	<i>spreu</i>		<i>sprun</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>sten</i>		<i>stun</i>
<i>strin string</i>	<i>stren</i>		<i>strun</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>swen</i>		<i>swun</i>
<i>tlin cling</i>	<i>tlen</i>		<i>tlun</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>drenk</i>		<i>drukn</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
<b>sink</b> <i>sink</i>	<b>senk</b>		<b>sukn</b>
<b>slink</b> <i>slink</i>	<b>slenk</b>		<b>slukn</b>
<b>stink</b> <i>stink</i>	<b>stenk</b>		<b>stukn</b>
<b>šrink</b> <i>shrink</i>	<b>šrenk</b>		<b>šruk</b> <sup>n</sup>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
3. W. Sax. <b>eo</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
O. North. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)	<b>eē</b>		<b>o</b>
<b>feit</b> <i>fight</i>	<b>feet</b>		<b>fotn</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
4. OE. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>u</b>		<b>a</b>	<b>u</b>
<b>brust</b> <i>burst</i>		<b>brast</b>	<b>brusn</b>
<b>prust</b> <i>thrust</i>		<b>prast</b>	<b>prusn</b>

§ 368. On the present form **run**, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. **ban**, **fan**, **wan** and **bun**, **fun**, **wun** are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEP<sup>r</sup>. v. The pret. **brēn** and pp. **brun** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **sen**, **sun**; the weak pret. and pp. **brout** is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. **in** (ME. **hengen**, O. Icel. **hengja**) and **rin** (OE. (h)**ringan**) were originally weak verbs. **din** (O. Icel. **dengja**), **flin** (O. Icel. **flengja**), **slin** (O. Icel. **slöngva**) are of Norse origin. **strin** seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in **nk** regularly lose the medial guttural **n** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **k** in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. *drukn* (O. Icel. *drukkenn*), *sukn* (O. Icel. *sokkenn*), and that the remaining *nk*-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in *-nk* in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of *drink*, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial *n* in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial *n* is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial *n* except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial *n*—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial *n* is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have *drufen*, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following *k*; but medial *n* occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial *n*, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial *n* except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial *n* seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial *n* are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. *drunk* beside *drukken*, and only *slunk*, *stunk*, *sunk*, *schrunk* (*serynkit*). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our *druk**n* is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In *feet fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short *o* in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms *brust*, *brast*, *brusn* see Sweet, *NE. Gr.* § 1354, and on *prust* (ME. *prusten*, *prusten*, O. Icel. *prýsta*) see loc. cit. § 1348.

CLASS IV.

§ 369.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	<i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>ǣ</i>	<i>o</i>
O. North.	<i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>o</i>
1. W.	<i>ei</i> (§ 87)	<i>ee</i> (§ 70)	<i>ou</i> (§ 103)	
	<i>steil steal</i>	<i>steel</i>	<i>stoun</i>	
2. W.	<i>iə</i> (§ 75)	<i>eə</i>	<i>oə</i> (§ 104 <i>a</i> )	
	<i>bie(r) bear</i>	<i>bee(r)</i>	<i>boen</i>	
	<i>swie(r) swear</i>	<i>swee(r)</i>	<i>swoen</i>	
	<i>šie(r) shear</i>	<i>šee(r)</i>	<i>šoen</i>	
	<i>wie(r) wear</i>	<i>wee(r)</i>	<i>woen</i>	
3. W.	<i>e</i> (§ 88)	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	
	<i>brek break</i>	<i>brak</i>	<i>brokn</i>	

§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. *cuman*) *come*, **kom** (**kam**), **kum** (**kumd**).

§ 371. **wie(r)** (OE. *werian*) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **bie(r)**, **šie(r)**. Similarly **swie(r)** (OE. *swerian*, pret. sing. *swōr*) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The **ee** in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this **a** being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with **ee** in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with **ǣ** (**ē**) would have become **ī** in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the **a** in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

## CLASS V.

## § 372.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ǣ</b>	<b>e</b>
O. North.	<b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>ē</b>	<b>e</b>
1. W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)		<b>ee</b> (§ 371)		<b>o</b>
	<b>neid knead</b>	<b>need</b>		<b>nodn</b>
	<b>speik speak</b>	<b>speek (spak)</b>		<b>spokn</b>
	<b>spreid spread</b>	<b>spreed</b>		<b>sprodn</b>
	<b>treid tread</b>	<b>treed</b>		<b>trodn</b>
	<b>weiv weave</b>	<b>weev</b>		<b>wovm</b>
2. W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)		<b>ee</b>		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>eit eat</b>	<b>eet</b>		<b>etn</b>
3. W. <b>e</b> (§ 88)		<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>get get</b>	<b>gat</b>		<b>getn</b>
4. W. <b>i</b> (§ 77)		<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>ī</b>
	<b>gi(v)</b>	<b>ga(v)</b>		<b>gīn</b> (§ 79)



1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (**sprædan**, pret. **sprædde**). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **æt**, pl. **æton** would have become **\*it** (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

§ 373.

	<i>Infın.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)		i
	<b>bid</b> <i>invite to a funeral</i>	<b>bad</b>		<b>bidn</b>
	<b>it</b> <i>hit</i>	<b>at</b>		<b>itn</b>
	<b>nit</b> <i>knit</i>	<b>nat</b>		<b>nitn</b>
	<b>sit</b> <i>sit</i>	<b>sat</b>		<b>sitn</b>
	<b>slit</b> <i>slit</i>	<b>slat</b>		<b>slitn</b>
	<b>spit</b> <i>spit</i>	<b>spat</b>		<b>spitn</b>
	<b>split</b> <i>split</i>	<b>splat</b>		<b>splitn</b>
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)		u
	<b>dig</b> <i>dig</i>	<b>deg</b>		<b>dug</b>
3. W.	i	a		u
	<b>stik</b> <i>stick</i>	<b>stak</b>		<b>stuk</b>

1. **it** (O. Icel. **hitta** *find*), **nit**, **slit**, **spit**, **split** were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. **nited**; **bidn** (OE. **beden**, but already ME. **bidden** with **i** from the present), **sitn** (OE. **seten**, but already ME. **siten**).

2. **dig** was formerly weak (ME. **diggen**, **diggede**). The pp. **dug** is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form **dug** does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. **dugr** is also sometimes heard.

3. **stik** (OE. **stician**) was originally a weak verb. The pp. **stuk** may owe its **u** to the influence of **stur**, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs **sī** (OE. **sēon**) *see*, pret. **soe** (§ 63), pp. **sīn** = Old North. **gesēn**.

## CLASS VI.

## § 375.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	<b>a</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>a</b>
1. W.	<b>a</b> (§ 71)	<b>iu</b> (§ 164)	<b>ee</b> (§ 312, 4)
	<b>tak take</b>	<b>tiuk</b>	<b>teen</b>
2. W.	<b>oe</b> (§ 63)	<b>iu</b> (§ 164 c)	<b>oe</b>
	<b>droe draw</b>	<b>driu</b>	<b>droen</b>
3. W.	<b>a</b>	<b>ui</b> (§ 163)	<b>ui</b>
	<b>stand stand</b>	<b>stuid</b>	<b>stuidn</b>

**stuidn** has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. **standed** is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. **studn**, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form **stood**.

## § 376.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	<b>ēa</b>	<b>ō</b>	<b>a(æ)</b>
W.	<b>ee</b>	<b>iu</b> (§ 164 c)	<b>ee</b> (§ 65)
	<b>slee slay</b>	<b>sliu</b>	<b>sleen</b>

The **ee** of the present is from the past participle. **šak** *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. **šakt**; but pret. **šiuk** (§ 164) and pp. **šakr** are not uncommon. The pp. of **fesak** *forsake* is **feseen** (§ 312, 4).

## CLASS VII.

## § 377.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ā</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ā</i>
W. <i>oə</i> (§ 123)	<i>iu</i> (§ 190)	<i>oə</i>
<i>bloə blow</i>	<i>bliu</i>	<i>bloən</i>
<i>kroə crow</i>	<i>kriu</i>	<i>kroən</i>
<i>moə mow</i>	<i>miu</i>	<i>moən</i>
<i>noə know</i>	<i>niu</i>	<i>noən</i>
<i>snoə snow</i>	<i>sniu</i>	<i>snoən</i>
<i>soə sow</i>	<i>siu</i>	<i>soən</i>
<i>poə thaw</i>	<i>piu</i>	<i>poən</i>
<i>proə throw</i>	<i>priu</i>	<i>proən</i>

*poə* was a weak verb in OE. (*pāwian* or *pāwan*); *snoə* (OE. *snāw*) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

## § 378.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ō</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ō</i>
W. <i>ou</i> (§ 166)	<i>iu</i> (§ 190)	<i>ou</i>
<i>grou grow</i>	<i>griu</i>	<i>groun</i>

## § 379.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ea(a)</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ea(a)</i>
W. <i>oə</i> (§ 62)	<i>e</i> (§ 192 a)	<i>oə</i>
<i>foəl fall</i>	<i>fēl</i>	<i>foəlŋ</i>

## B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -*əd*, 2. -*d*, 3. -*t*.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

## CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -*əd* when the present ends in -*t* or -*d*. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -*t*, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<b>bend</b> <i>bend</i>	<b>bendəd</b> ( <i>bent</i> )	<b>bendəd</b> ( <i>bent</i> )
<b>bīld</b> <i>build</i>	<b>belt</b> ( <i>bīldəd</i> )	<b>belt</b> ( <i>bīldəd</i> )
<b>blīd</b> <i>bleed</i>	<b>blīdəd</b> ( <i>bled</i> )	<b>blīdəd</b> ( <i>bled</i> )
<b>bluid</b> <i>bleed</i>	<b>bluidəd</b>	<b>bluidəd</b>
<b>brīd</b> <i>breed</i>	<b>brīdəd</b> ( <i>bred</i> )	<b>brīdəd</b> ( <i>bred</i> )
<b>ēt</b> <i>hurt</i>	<b>ēt</b> ( <i>ētəd</i> )	<b>ēt</b> ( <i>ētn</i> )
<b>fīd</b> <i>feed</i>	<b>fīdəd</b> ( <i>fed</i> )	<b>fīdəd</b> ( <i>fedn</i> )
<b>grund</b> <i>grind</i>	<b>grundəd</b>	<b>grundəd</b>
<b>kest</b> <i>cast</i>	<b>kest</b> ( <i>kestəd</i> )	<b>kestəd</b> ( <i>kesn</i> )
<b>liəd</b> <i>lead</i>	<b>liədəd</b> ( <i>led</i> )	<b>liədəd</b> ( <i>ledn</i> )
<b>melt</b> <i>melt</i>	<b>meltəd</b>	<b>meltəd</b>
<b>od</b> <i>hold</i>	<b>odəd</b> ( <i>eld</i> )	<b>odn</b> ( <i>odəd</i> )
<b>send</b> <i>send</i>	<b>sended</b> ( <i>sent</i> )	<b>sended</b> ( <i>sent</i> )
<b>skrat</b> <i>scratch</i>	<b>skratəd</b>	<b>skratəd</b> ( <i>skratn</i> )
<b>spend</b> <i>spend</i>	<b>spended</b> ( <i>spent</i> )	<b>spended</b> ( <i>spent</i> )
<b>šuit</b> <i>shoot</i>	<b>šuitəd</b>	<b>šuitəd</b> ( <i>šotn</i> )
<b>kost</b> <i>cost</i>	<b>kost</b> ( <i>kostəd</i> )	<b>kost</b> ( <i>kostəd</i> )
<b>kut</b> <i>cut</i>	<b>kut</b>	<b>kut</b> ( <i>kutn</i> )

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
let <i>let</i>	let	let (letn)
put <i>put</i>	put	put (putn)
set <i>set</i>	set	set (setn)
šut <i>shut</i>	šut	šut (šutn)
wed <i>marry</i>	wed	wed (wedn)
wet <i>wet</i>	wet (weted)	wet (weted, wetn)
līt <i>light</i>	let (lītēd)	let (letn, lītēd)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	frietēd (fret)	frietēd (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swietēd (swet)	swietēd (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšietēd (tšet)	tšietēd (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trietēd)	tretn (trietēd)

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like **bent**, **bled**, **led**, **spent**, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. **kesn**, **putn**, **fretn**, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like **let** *lit*, *lighted*, **belt** have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as **met**, **red**, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. **mette**) already in ME.

## CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<b>bēn</b> <i>burn</i>	<b>bēnd</b>	<b>bēnd</b>
<b>briu</b> <i>brew</i>	<b>briud</b>	<b>briud</b> ( <b>briun</b> )
<b>diel</b> <i>deal</i>	<b>diæld</b> ( <b>delt</b> )	<b>diæld</b> ( <b>delt</b> )
<b>driem</b> <i>dream</i>	<b>driemd</b> ( <b>dremt</b> )	<b>driemd</b> ( <b>dremt</b> )
<b>er</b> <i>hang</i>	<b>ernd</b>	<b>ernd</b>
<b>eu</b> <i>hew</i>	<b>eud</b>	<b>eud</b> ( <b>eun</b> )
<b>fīl</b> <i>feel</i>	<b>fīld</b> ( <b>felt</b> )	<b>fīld</b> ( <b>felt</b> )
<b>iə(r)</b> <i>hear</i>	<b>iəd</b>	<b>ied</b>
<b>leə</b> <i>lay</i>	<b>leəd</b>	<b>leəd</b> ( <b>leən</b> )
<b>lein</b> <i>lean</i>	<b>leind</b>	<b>leind</b>
<b>len</b> <i>lend</i>	<b>lend</b>	<b>lend</b>
<b>lien</b> <i>learn</i>	<b>liend</b>	<b>liend</b>
<b>liēv</b> <i>leave</i>	<b>liēvd</b> ( <b>left</b> )	<b>liēvd</b> ( <b>left</b> )
<b>lig</b> <i>lie down</i>	<b>ligd</b>	<b>ligd</b>
<b>loiz</b> <i>lose</i>	<b>loizd</b> ( <b>lost</b> )	<b>loizd</b> ( <b>lost</b> )
<b>mien</b> <i>mean</i>	<b>miend</b> ( <b>ment</b> )	<b>miend</b> ( <b>ment</b> )
<b>nīl</b> <i>kneel</i>	<b>nīld</b> ( <b>nelt</b> )	<b>nīld</b> ( <b>nelt</b> )
<b>riu</b> <i>rue</i>	<b>riud</b>	<b>riud</b> ( <b>riun</b> )
<b>seə</b> <i>say</i>	<b>sed</b>	<b>sed</b>
<b>sel</b> <i>sell</i>	<b>seld</b>	<b>seld</b>
<b>seu</b> <i>sew</i>	<b>seud</b>	<b>seud</b> ( <b>seun</b> )
<b>siez</b> <i>seize</i>	<b>siəzd</b> ( <b>seəz</b> )	<b>siəzd</b>
<b>smel</b> <i>smell</i>	<b>smeld</b>	<b>smeld</b>
<b>spel</b> <i>spell</i>	<b>speld</b>	<b>speld</b>
<b>spil</b> <i>spill</i>	<b>spild</b>	<b>spild</b>
<b>spoil</b> <i>spoil</i>	<b>spoild</b>	<b>spoild</b>
<b>streu</b> <i>strew</i>	<b>streud</b>	<b>streud</b> ( <b>streun</b> )
<b>swel</b> <i>swell</i>	<b>sweld</b>	<b>sweld</b>
<b>šeev</b> <i>shave</i>	<b>šeevd</b>	<b>šeevd</b>
<b>šeu</b> <i>show</i>	<b>šeud</b>	<b>šeud</b> ( <b>šeun</b> )
<b>šū</b> <i>shoe</i>	<b>šūd</b>	<b>šūd</b>
<b>tel</b> <i>tell</i>	<b>teld</b>	<b>teld</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð <i>clothe</i>	tlueðð	tlueðð
tſeu <i>chew</i>	tſeud	tſeud (tſeun)
wokn <i>wake, awake</i>	woknd	woknd
gue <i>go</i>	went	guen
bai <i>buy</i>	bout	bout

The forms *delt, felt, left, lost, ment, nelt*, and in Class III *krept, slept, swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *leə, leəd, leəd (leən)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *leə* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekfəs(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig mē dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it e tflue(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leəd or ligd wol ðe wē tē lat fē ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leəd ez dān we lay down, ðev leəd (ligd or leən) oel tbleəm e mī they laid all the blame on me.*

### CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
elp <i>help</i>	elpt	elpt
katš <i>catch</i>	katšt	katšt
krīp <i>creep</i>	krīpt (krept)	krīpt (krepm, krept)
kus <i>kiss</i>	kust	kust (kusn)
reik <i>reach</i>	reikt	reikt
slīp <i>sleep</i>	slīpt (slept)	slīpt (slept)
swīp <i>sweep</i>	swīpt (swept)	swīpt swept

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (tout)	teitšt (tout)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	wešt
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
pīnk <i>think</i>	pout	pout
wōk <i>work</i>	wōkt (rout)	wōkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meəd	meəd

## Verbal Endings.

## § 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in *-ez*, *-z*, *-s*. *-ez* is used after the spirants *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*, as *misez missest*, *misses*, *raizez risest*, *rises*, *wišez wishest*, *wishes*, *sinžez singest*, *singes*; *-z* after voiced sounds, as *weivz weavest*, *weaves*, *lenz lendest*, *lends*, *duz dost*, *does*; *-s* after other voiceless sounds, as *elps helpst*, *helps*, *wōks workest*, *works*, *eits eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in *-in* (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic *-n* after dentals (§ 269), *-n* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of **en** *hang* and **brek** *break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing. 1.	<b>en</b>	<b>brek</b>
2.	<b>enz</b>	<b>breks</b>
3.	<b>enz</b>	<b>breks</b>
Plur.	<b>en</b>	<b>brek</b>
Indic. Pret. Sing.	<b>end</b>	<b>brak</b>
Plur.	<b>end</b>	<b>brak</b>
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	<b>en</b>	<b>brek</b>
Infin.	<b>en</b>	<b>brek</b>
Pres. Part.	<b>enin</b>	<b>brekin</b>
Past Part.	<b>end</b>	<b>brokn</b>

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

## § 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brek <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokɔ <i>I have broken</i>	av b̃in brekin <i>I have been break- ing</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a we brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokɔ <i>I had broken</i>	ad b̃in brekin <i>I had been break- ing</i>
Future	as brek <i>I shall break</i>	as b̃i brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokɔ <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e b̃in brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found : *shall* (§ 391), *will* (§ 397), *be* (§ 396), *have* (§ 395).



C. Minor Groups.

a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

1. *can.*

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kr**. Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **kəd**. The weak form **kr** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kr	wī, wə kan or kr
ǎ, tǎ, tə	„ „	jī, jə „ „
ī, ǝ	„ „	ǎǎ, ǎǎ, ǎǎ „ „
šǔ, šǎ	„ „	

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or kəd	wī, wə kud or kəd
ǎ, tǎ, tə	„ „	jī, jə „ „
ī, ǝ	„ „	ǎǎ, ǎǎ, ǎǎ „ „
šǔ, šǎ	„ „	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.

ai, a, i, kanet or kānt  
etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i kudnt or kədnet  
etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

*Sing.*

kan ai, a, i ?  
 „ ǫǣ, tǣ, tē ?  
 „ ǐ, ē ?  
 „ šǔ, šē ? }

*Plur.*

kan wī, wē ?  
 „ jī, jē ?  
 „ ǫee, ǫe, ǫē ?

## Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?  
 etc.

kud wī, wē ?  
 etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

## Pres

kanet or kǣnt ai, a, i ?  
 etc.

## Pret.

kudnt ai, a, i ?  
 etc.

kud, kēd are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of kud, kēd, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as a ius tē kud or kēd diut *I used to be able to do it*, ad ē dunt if id kud (never kēd) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

## 2. dare.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final t regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form dē only occurs in the phrase a dē seē *I dare say*.

## Present.

ai, a, i dāe(r)  
 ai, a, i dārent  
 dāer ai, i ?  
 dārent ai, i ?

## Pret.

ai, a, i dǣst  
 ai, a, i, dǣsnt  
 dǣst ai, i ?  
 dǣsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall*.

§ 391. Present strong form **sal**, weak **sl**, **s**. Pret. strong form **sud**, weak **səd**, **st**.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
aisl, asl	wīsl, wēsl
ais, as	wīs, wēs
ǫǣ sal	jī, jē sal
ǫǣsl	jīsl, jēsl
ǫǣs	jīs, jēs
ī sal	
īsl	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sal
īs	ǫeosl, ǫeosl, ǫeosl
sū, še sal	ǫees, ǫes, ǫes
sūsl, šesl	
sūs, šes	

## Pret.

ai, a, i sud or səd	wī, wē sud or səd
aist, ast	wīst, wēst
ǫǣ, tā, tē sud or səd	jī, jē sud or səd
ǫǣst	jīst, jēst
ī, e sud or səd	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sud or səd
īst	ǫeest, ǫest, ǫest
sū, še sud or səd	
sūst, šest	

Affirmatively with *not*.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	}	wĩ, wə, salnt
ai, a sânt		wĩ, wə sânt
aisl, asl net		wĩsl, wesl net
ais, as net		wĩs, wes net
ǫǣ salnt or sânt	}	jĩ, je salnt or sânt
ǫǣsl, ǫǣs net		jĩsl, jesl net
ĩ salnt, sânt	}	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe salnt or sânt
ĩsl, ĩs net		„ „ „ slnet
šũ, še salnt or sânt		ǫees, ǫes, ǫes net
šũsl, šesl net		
šũs, šes net		

## Pret.

ai, a sudnt	}	wĩ, wə sudnt
ai, a sed net		wĩ, wə sed net
aist, ast net		wĩst, west net
etc.		etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wĩ, wə ?
„ ǫǣ, tǣ, tē ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ šũ, še ?	

## Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wĩ, wə ?
„ ǫǣ, tǣ, tē ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ šũ, še ?	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

salnt, sānt ai, a, i ?

etc.

Pret.

sudnt ai, a, i ?

etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms *s*, *st* and *sl*, *səd*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi tē-moen* *I shall have it by to-morrow*, *ðest e guen if ðed kud* *they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl* (never *s*) *et the men shall have it*, *ði faðe səd gim(ə) e feu* *thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *səd* in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form *mun*, weak *mən* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a mən get mi wāk duin bi tē-nīt* *I must get my work done by to-night*, *jə mən tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā* *you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, *mun i gue wi jə?* *must I go with you?*

*mun*, *mən* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ða mən pīrk wot tē laiks bəd ðal e tē diut* *you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, *mun ðe stop?* *may mean either must they stop? or may they stop?*

The weak form *məd* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *šu səd ðe məd oeðer eit ðat e diu bāt out* *she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

*mun* is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. *mono*, later *munu*



*shall, will*, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

*Sing.*

*Plur.*

**ai, a, i mun or mən**

**wī, we mun or mən**

„ „ „ **munet or muent**

„ „ **munet or muent**

**mun ai, a, i ?**

**mun wī, we ?**

**munet or muent ai, a, i ?**

**munet or muent wī, we ?**

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *Ḍa must bi e fuil if tē pinks im bān tē diut you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it, Ḍem et sed Ḍat must bi ren i Ḍer ied those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases **mun**, **mən** is never used. Cp. *Ḍe múst kum Ḍis weē* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *Ḍe mən kum Ḍis weē* = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs **byd**, **mæn** see *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

### 5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **mē**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **mēd**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of **sud** *should*, **kud** *could*.

### AFFIRMATIVELY.

#### Present.

*Sing.*

*Plur.*

**ai, a, i mee or mē**

**wī, we mee or mē**

etc.

etc.

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or med etc.		wĩ, wē mud or mēd etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i meent „ „ „ menet etc.	ai a, i mudnt „ „ „ mudnet etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
me ai, a, i ? mee dā, tǎ, tē ? etc.	mee wĩ, wē ? etc.

The *e* of *mee* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *me i ? may I ? me e ? may he ?* I have often heard *me wē ? may we ?* etc.

Pret.	
mud ai, a, i ? etc.	mud wĩ, wē ? etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
meent ai, a, i ? etc.	mudnt ai, a, i ? etc.

6. *ought*.

§ 394. *out* remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only: ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i ? outnt ai, a, i ?

b. *have*.

§ 395. Pres. strong forms **ev**, **e**, weak **ev**, **e**. Pret. strong form **ed**, weak **ed**.

The present forms **e**, **e** are regular only before consonants: as **e dun inā** *I shall have done presently*, **a sed e guen bed fe ōi** *I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, **ai ev em** *I have them*, **as et or ev it** *I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the **v** form before consonants, as **a or av dun** *I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms **ev**, **ed** when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, **av** *I have*, **wiv** *we have*, etc. **ad sīn im** *I had seen him*, but **tmen ed sīn im** *the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as **a faiv on em** *I have five of them*, **ōe guen uem** *they have gone home*, **ōe stoun em** *they have stolen them*, **wi or we funt** *we have found it*; but **wi or we fant** *we found it*. See § 249.

The final **-z** in the second and third persons singular becomes **-s** before voiceless consonants, as **este?** *hast thou?* if **tes te diut** *if thou hast to do it*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i ev or e }		{ wī we ev or e
aiv, av, iv }		{ wiv wev
ōă, tă, te ez }		{ jī, je ev or e
ōăz, tăz, tez }		{ jiv, jev
ī, e, ez }	}	{ ōe, ōe ev or e
īz, ez }		
šŭ, še ez }		
šŭz, šez }		{ ōeev, ōev, ōev

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed }		{ wĩ, wē ed
aid, ad, id }		{ wĩd, wēd
čā, tā, te ed }		{ jĩ, je ed
čād, tād, tēd }		{ jĩd, jēd
ĩ, e, ed }		
ĩd, ed }		{ čē, čē ed
šũ, šē ed }		{ čēed, čēd, čēd
šũd, šēd }		
	Infinitive. ev, e }	
	ev, e }	
	Present Part. evin	
	Past „ ed, ed, d.	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i evnt }	{ ai, a, i ednt
aiv, av, iv net }	{ aid, ad, id net
etc.	etc.

### INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ?		e wĩ or wē ?
ez čā, es tā or te ?		e jĩ or je ?
ez ĩ or e ?		
es šũ, es šē ? }		e čēe, čē or čē ?
ešē ? }		
	Pret.	
ed ai, a, i ?		ed wĩ, wē ?
etc.		etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
evnt ai, a, i ?	ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use *ez*, *ez*, *z*, *s* (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as *ĉem menz bñ vari guid tē me* *those men have been very good to me*, *tladz ez gen me sumet* *the boys have given me something*, *uz ɛts dun se mitš* *for im* *we who have done so much for him*, *ez ĉem men sñ ĉe ?* *have those men seen thee?* *es taplz guen bad ?* *have the apples gone bad?* The same also applies to the first person, as *its mī ɛts dunt* *it is I who have done it*, *mī ɛts ed se mitš tē baid* *I who have had so much to endure*.

The endings *-z*, *-s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *ĉem men diu ĉe wāk vari wil* *those men do their work very well*; but *ĉemz tmen et duz ĉe wāk tbest* *those are the men who do their work the best*. Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the *-z*, *-s* forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings *-z*, *-s* must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending *-as* beside *-að*, e. g. *bindas* beside *bindað*.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings *-z* and *-s* extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEP. v. The



second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are: (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were: 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is: (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division: at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern: at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern: at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern: at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern: no examples. East Southern: at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern: at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern: at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern: no examples. South and North Western divisions: no examples. West Eastern: at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother n (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern: at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions: no examples. East Eastern: in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire): no examples. Southern North Midland: at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *er* along with the pres. part.; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland: at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland: at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland: at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland: at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; the same at Shrigley; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland: at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions: no examples. Eastern South Midland: at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, *-z*, and (6) with rel. and ending *-s*. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings *-z*, *-s*. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending *-z* ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending *-z*. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending *-z*, but (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without *-s* are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination *-s* in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tet redi* *we will go when thou art ready*, *ðer at it ægien they are at it again*; but *ðe bān uem they are going home*, *wæ selin em et oepni e kweest we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbried et tē bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šes pinkin e gu(ə)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am }	{ wī, wē āē(r)
aim, am, im }	{ wī(r), wē(r)
ðǣ āt, tē āt }	{ jī, jē āē(r)
ðāt, tāt, tet }	{ jī(r), jē(r)
ī iz, e iz }	
īz, ez }	{ ðee, ðe, ðo āē(r)
šū iz, še iz }	{ ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)
šūz, šez }	



<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or wə(r) etc.		wĩ, wə wo(r) or wə(r) etc.
	Infin. bĩ, bə	
	Pres. Part. bĩ-in	
	Past „ bĩn	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amət	}	{ wĩ, wə ānt
aim, am, im net		{ wĩ, wə net
ǎǎ, tǎ, tə ātnt	}	{ jĩ, jə ānt
ǎǎt, tǎt, tət net		{ jĩ, jə net
ĩ, ǝ iznt	}	{ ǎǎǎ, ǎǎ, ǎǎ ānt
ĩz, ǝz net		
šũ, šǝ iznt		
šũz, šǝz net		

	Pret.
ai, a, i wornt	wĩ, wə wornt
ai, a, i wə-net	wĩ, wə wə-net
etc.	etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.
am ai, a, i ?	ǎwĩ, ǎwǝ ?
ǎǎǎ, ǎǎtǎ, ǎǎtǝ ?	ǎjĩ, ǎjǝ ?
izĩ, izǝ ?	
iz šũ, šǝ ?	ǎǎǎǎ, ǎǎǎ, ǎǎǎ ?
išũ, iǝ ?	



<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowe ?
woďǎ, wotǎ, wote ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	woďēe, woďe, woďe ?
wošū, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

amət ai, a, i ?		ānt wī, wē ?
ātnǎ, ātntǎ ?	}	ānt jī, jē ?
ātntē ?		
iznt ī, ē ?	}	ānt ēē, ēe, ēē ?
iznt šū, šē ?		

## Pret.

wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, wē ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ātnt art not*, *wornt was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz, ez, z, s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jət the coals are not done yet*, *đez lots on əm dān truəd there are lots of them down the road*, *đemz or đem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *đez fouks ets or et ər oləs grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se pueli I who am so poorly*, *đī ets nout tē diu mēd elp mē e bit thou, who hast nothing to do, mightest help me a bit*.

d. *will*.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *əl* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form *wod*, weak forms *wed*, *ed*, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as *ad len ťet, bəd a kānt diu bāt it dźust nā* *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, *tladz wəd or ed fots̃ it, if jə ast əm* *the lads would fetch it, if you asked them.*

*wod*, *wed* is used as an infin. in the phrase: *ius tē wod* *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as *ťe ius tē wəd elp mē nā en ťen* *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then.* *wod* is also in common use as a past participle, a *kud* or *kəd* *e dunt if id wod* *I could have done it if I had wished.* But see the end of § 389.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>ai, a wil</i> }	{ <i>wĩ, wə wil</i>
<i>ail, al</i> }	{ <i>wĩl, wəl</i>
<i>ťǎ, tǎ, tē wil</i> }	{ <i>jĩ, jē wil</i>
<i>ťǎl, tǎl, tēl</i> }	{ <i>jĩl, jēl</i>
<i>ĩ, e wil</i> }	
<i>ĩl, el</i> }	{ <i>ťee, ťe, ťe wil</i>
<i>šũ, še wil</i> }	{ <i>ťeel, ťel, ťel</i>
<i>šũl, šel</i> }	

## Prēt.

<i>ai, a, i wod or wəd</i> }	{ <i>wĩ, wē wod or wəd</i>
<i>aid, ad, id</i> }	{ <i>wĩd, wəd</i>
<i>ťǎ, tǎ, tē wod or wəd</i> }	{ <i>jĩ, jē wod or wəd</i>
<i>ťǎd, tǎd, tēd</i> }	{ <i>jĩd, jēd</i>
<i>ĩ, e wod or wəd</i> }	
<i>ĩd, ed</i> }	{ <i>ťee, ťe, ťe wod or wəd</i>
<i>šũ, še wod or wəd</i> }	{ <i>ťeed, ťed, ťed</i>
<i>šũd, šed</i> }	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

*Sing.*

ai, a wilnt or wiënt  
etc.

*Plur.*

wĩ, wē wilnt or wiënt  
etc.

## Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt }  
aid, ad, id nēt }  
etc.

wĩ, wē wodnt }  
wĩd, wēd nēt }  
etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

wil ai, a, i ?  
wil ǫǎ, tǎ, tē ? }  
witǎ, witē ? }  
wil ĭ, ē ? }  
wil šǔ, šē ? }

wil wĩ, wē ?  
wil jĩ, jē ?  
wil ǫēē, ǫē, ǫē ?

## Pret.

wod ai, a, i ?  
etc.

wod wĩ, wē ?  
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

wilnt, wiënt ai, a i ?  
etc.

wilnt, wiënt wĩ, wē ?  
etc.

## Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ?  
etc.

wodnt wĩ, wē ?  
etc.

e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. *diu-in*, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had \**du(i)in* (§ 163); past part. *duin*, *dun*. Present wit *not* is *duent*, *dunet*, pret. *didnt*.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have *diu* for the first person singular and for the plural strong form *diu*, weak forms *də*, *di*. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

## PRESENT.

## Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i diu	wĩ, we diu
ďǎ, tă, te duz	jĩ, je diu
ĩ, e duz	ďee, ďe, ďe diu
šũ, še duz }	

## Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wĩ, we ?
duz ďǎ, dustǎ, duste ?	də or di jĩ, je ?
duz ĩ, e ?	də or di ďee, ďe, ďe ?
duz šũ, duše ? }	

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot þinstə, sal we guə?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* *wod ə diut, þink jə?* *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.

# APPENDIX.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

#### I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in *-li*, as *ādli hardly*, *oekədli awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuəlī surely*, *əkuədinlái accordingly*.

*ā how*, *ā-ivə(r)* old people say *āmivə(r) however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsemivə(r) howsoever*, with the particle *sem* = the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi perhaps*, *nobəd* lit. *not but, only*, *oləs always*, *oməst almost*, *tiu too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oəl* lit. *and all*, it *wər e vari guidn en oəl it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oəl I am going too*), *vari very*, *wil well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel, a niver iəd sitš en e pir i oəl mi boən deəz well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oəl vari wil it is all very well*, *šuz nuen sə wil tē-dee she is not very well to-day*.

*sue*, weak form *sə so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *čat*, as *i wē čat mad he was so angry*, *še wē čat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that* (lit. *while*) *she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also, thus, why* are not used. To express



also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus* is *i ðis weə*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)*? *why has he gone?*, a *duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that*.

Adverbs of place: *oniwiə(r)* *anywhere*, *iə(r)* *here*, *iðə(r)*, *hither*, *jondə(r)* *yonder*, *sumwiə(r)* *somewhere*, *ðiə(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðə(r)*) *there*, *wiə(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ivə(r)* *ever*, *jəstədə* *yesterday*, *jəstənīt* *last night*, *jet yet*, *nā* *now*, *nivə(r)* *never*, *oft often*, *sin since*, *suin soon*, *tə-dee to-day*, *tə-moen to-morrow*, *tə-moen-tnīt to-morrow (the) night*, *tə-nīt to-night*, *ðen then*, *wen when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai yes* (*jəs* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *neə no* (*nou no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

## 2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftə(r)* *after*, *bə-fuə(r)*, *e-fuə(r)*, *fuə(r)* *before*, *bə-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *bə* *by*, *bə-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-giən*, *giən* *against*, *e-len* *e* *along of*, *on account of*, *e-men* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bə-said* *besides*, *e-stiəd* *e*, *stiəd* *e* *instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *frə*, *frə* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *intə*, *intəv* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niə(r)* *near*, *nobəd* *except*, *on* (weak form *ə*) *on*, *of*, *ouə(r)*, *ovə(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *tə*, *təv* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *prə* *through*, *from*, *undə(r)* *under*, *up* *up*, *wi* *with*, *wiðāt* *without*.

## 3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bed** *but*, **bə-kos**, **kos** *because*, **en** *and*, **et** *that* (**dat** is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noəðə(r)** *neither*, **oəðə(r)** *either*, **nə(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **bete nər i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **ə(r)** *or*, **ðoə** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz** *stop until he comes*, **še we dat badli wol ðe pout šed nive mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

## SPECIMENS.



It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37-38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14-17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24-26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11-17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31-33, 11-12, 1-10).

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

See Ellis, EEPr. vol. v. p. 7\*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəʃ laf ət ðis niuz ə main.  
uə keəz? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə? wot səd  
mak əm? its nət vari laikli, iz it?

3. āsəm·ivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə dʒust od jə din, frend,  
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākrə!

4. ˈaim siuər a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks ət went  
priu tuəl þirə frə tfēst ðəsenz,—þat a did, [seəf] siuər  
iˈnif,—

5. ət tʃunɪst sun isen, ə gēt lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz  
ət wuns, ðo(ə) it ˈwo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst ˈim  
tə speik tˈriuʃ oni deə, ai, a ˈwod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə ət laf nā, ən tel jə  
streit of, tiu, bāt mitš boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə! wiənt  
šə?—

7. ət oni reət šu teld it ˈmī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə pɹi taimz  
ouə(r), šu did, ən ˈšū outnt tə bi renə i sitš [ən] ə point əz  
ðis, wot þɪŋk jə?

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?



8. wel əz a wə se(ə)-in, 'šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan  
d'rukɹ ānd ət šə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. šu sweə šə so(ə) im wi ər oən īn, ligin reit ət ful lenɸ,  
ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān ət  
tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə'weə, sez šū, fər oəl twēld laik ə puəli  
bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ʒat apmd, əz ər ən ə douter-i-loə kom priu tbak  
jād frə inin twet pluəz āt tə drai ə twešin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'ia, wun fain brīt sumər  
aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst þēzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ʒis ə ʒat  
biznəs up tə tə-deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z dʒon šepəd, ən a  
duənt wont tiu oəʒə(r), ʒiə nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tə mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən  
duənt bi sə redi tə kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə'giən, wen ə toəks ə  
ʒis ʒat ə tuʒə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil ət preəts bāt riəzn. ən ʒats mai last  
wəd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

## II.

*Dialect Test.*

See Ellis, p. 8\*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə·bāt ʒat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).

2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ʒiə ʃriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweə.

3. siuər i·nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə tren əs,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ʒat drukn diəf wiznd felə (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.

5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wīl.

6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə·giən, puə ʃin!

7. liuk! iznt it triu?

## II.

*Dialect Test.*

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.

2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.

3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,

4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.

5. We all know him very well.

6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!

7. Look! Isn't it true?

## III.

## TBATL ꝥ T'LUẺZ LAINZ.

ai, Greəs, las, it wər oəl ouər ə bit əv ə tluəs kuəd. am  
 nət wun ə tsuət tə guə peilin up ən dān dirin fouk ouə(r),  
 əz ə riul; ʒa noəz ʒat. wot ʔai wont is piəs ən kwaiətnəs,  
 bəd if fouk wiənt let mə ev it [or et], al mak əm sit up fot,  
 5 əz oni wumən ʔwod ət əd ər oən weə tə mak i twēld, ən ə lot  
 ə bānz tə mak ən mend fo(r), nivə neəm ə uzbn ət nivə  
 blakliədəd ə greət ə wešt ə wində sin wed wə wo(r). ʒa  
 noəz əz wīl əz ʔai noə wot ə gāt wešin ai ev ivri wik—ə lot  
 ə muki smoks ən skēts, ət jə mə boil ən betə boil, ən ʒen bi  
 10 niəli əz bad əz wen jə bəʔgan. ʒe duənt koəl it tgriəzi miln  
 fə nout. tiuzdə z oləs bīn mai wešin deə fə ʒiəz siks jīə bak  
 ə muə(r). a oləs put t'luəs tə stīp tnīt əʔfuə(r), ən get up ət  
 faiv əʔtlok i tmoənin, əʔfuə Ben ən tbānz guəz tə ʒə wāk,  
 ən gets tsetpan əʔgeət, ən z ivri tlāt āt suin aftə brekfəs  
 15 taim, if ʒəz ə guid druft, fər if ʒəz wun jīn muə nər əʔnuʒər  
 ət maks Ben liuk blak its ə lot ə tluəz inin əʔbāt.

ʒats bin mai we(ə) ə gu(ə)in on, ən ʒuz noən it əz wīl əz  
 iv noən it misen. wol ʒis apmd wi wər əz guid neəbəz əz  
 nīd bī. wi mud fratsə ə bit nā ən ʒen ouə tbānz—fə ʒat  
 20 Siuzi ə ēz iz ə reit ʔteəstril əv ə las, ən giz āə Džoni sum reə  
 slaps sumtaimz—bəd wiv nivər ed nə boʒə tə miən out wol  
 nā. ən if təl bəʔlīv mə, las, av dun muə fə ʒat ʒiə wumən  
 nər if ʒəd bīn mi oən sistə(r). a negʔlektəd mi oən uəm tə



## III.

## T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

AY, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knaw what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's knawn it as 20 weel as I've knawn it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weæt on æ wen šə wə ligin in æ tlast bān ; av swild tpsidž  
 25 duznz æ taimz wen its bīn ē tēn ; ən a wə nivər æ·giən takin  
 keər æ tās for æ wen šəz wontəd tə guə tə tmītin. šūz æ  
 grand ən tə guə tə tmītin, šū iz đat ; bəd a oləs sed, ən al  
 se(ə) æ·giən, et đem et prəfesəz tə bi sə piuər ən guid əz oləs  
 twāst wen đə kum tə bi reit rekəd up. a wuns niu æ pāsanz  
 30 doutər et didnt no(ə) ā tə freəm tə weš æ pot up, ən šə kəd  
 fešn tə guə tə t'šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)  
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit ; ən if onibodi kəd æ  
 teld mə prī wik sin et Meəri Džeglz əd æ dun əs šu ez dun tə  
 mə, ast æ proən d'istlāt i đə feəs ən teld əm đə wə nuən  
 35 wot đə out tə bī. bəd đəz nout tə bi sed fot. đes sum  
 fouk əd disieɐv æ maiklskoup, đə sə dīp.

wel, əz a wə telin đə, av oləs wešt æ t'iuəzdə đis moni æ  
 jiə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt æ bit əv æ mundə, wen iv getn  
 əm đə sundə tluəz brušt ən saidəd ə·weə, ən a mak nout æ  
 40 wešin ən beəkin tə-geđər et tbak end æ twik, wen  
 jə səd bi tliənin. suə tiuəzdə z mai deə, ən šu noəz it.  
 wel, æ fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up et faiv ə'tlok, əz  
 iuzl, ən went at it laik æ oəs wol ə·bāt brekfəs taim. đən  
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd ən pout ad bi getin æ tūpri jinz āt. bəd,  
 45 wod tə bə·liv it ? Meəri əd guən ən putn ər oən kuəd āt  
 ən getn it ful æ tluəz. a kəd ādli bə·liv mi oən īn. a nivə  
 niu æ weš wol wednzdə ə·fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up  
 tul ər, ən a sez, ' wots tmienin æ đis laik ? ' ' tmienin æ  
 wot ? ' šu sez, əz inisnt əz æ stuft miul. ' didnt tə no(ə) it  
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ? ' a sez. ' apm a did, ' šu sez, ' ən  
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuez av əz mitš reit tə inə mai tluəz āt  
 əz đā ez tə inə đain. ' đis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, ' đə noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' 30 care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at 35 didn't know hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't know who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' 40 thrawn t'dishclaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knows it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Wednesday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta know it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knows varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wīl ət tiuzdə z mai deə, ən su(ə) al þerək ðə tə get ðem  
 tlāts ə ðain āt ə truəd əs suin əs tə kan.' 'uə tə toəkin  
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noəz vari wīl u(ə) im toəkin tul,' a sez,  
 'suə let s e nə boðə(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd ən šu sez, 'av əz  
 mitš reit tə ðis grund ən tə ðat tluəspuəst əz ðā ez, ən al sī  
 ðə fat əfuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noəz.' 'al pūl əm  
 dān if tə duznt,' a sez. 'if tə duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu  
 60 sez. 'ən uəl pūl it?' a sez; 'uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?'  
 ən a went up tul ə tə šeu ər a wə nuən fleəd on ə(r), nər oni  
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uə,' šu sez, 'suə get intə tās wi ðə.' a wə  
 sum ən mad, ða mə bi siuə(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intə tās  
 ðisen, jə oud þin; uə stāvd tkat?' 'uə kudnt þoil tə kīp  
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uə boild d'istlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.  
 'uə senz ðə bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'uə z ren i ðər iəd?'  
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, ən oəl bəlerin ðə,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tə stand sitš lenwidž əz ðat oni lorə(r),  
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān ən ran intə tās ən gat tkāvin  
 70 naif. ðen a fliu ət ə kuəd wi it in ə džifi. bəd ad nə suinə  
 bəgun ə seəgin wi it nə šə rušəz at mə wi tlorə bruš ən  
 ramz it intə mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet ən muk.  
 ad sitš ən ə muki feəs əz ða nivə soə sin tə wə boən. bəd  
 a wə nuən bān tə bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən lorə bruš, ən  
 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl ə truəd a went ən peəntəd ivri  
 reg ət šəd inin āt wi it. Meəri ðen fotšt ə peəlful ə sudz ən  
 þriu əm ouər āə duəstnz, bəd a gat ə pigin ful ə tseəm suət  
 ə stuf ən let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. ə reglə krād əd getn rānd  
 bi ðis taim, ən tladz kept sinin āt oəl suəts ə lou stuf, ən  
 80 wot əd ə bīn tupšot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt  
 apmd tə kum uəm təv iz brekfəs džust ðen.



day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishclaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I warrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't knaw if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,



‘ wots up nā ? ’ sez Ben ; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol·ðoə še  
 wər ekterin ə·weə laik mad ivri bit ə t’aim. fə wuns Ben  
 tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluəz, ən tkuəd, ən ivriþin dʒust  
 85 əz it wo(r), ən beɹəd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. ðe  
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ðen fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd  
 ful ə tluəz āt ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·giən təv iz wāk. in ə  
 wail ət aftə(r), ā·ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd  
 āt ə d’uə(r), ən ðiər if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain  
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faied up ən a  
 went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d’uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš  
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. ‘ al mak ðə peə fə ðis, jə  
 treš ! ’ a šātəd þriu tkei-oil. ‘ mak on ! ’ šu šātəd bak, ən ad  
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluəz up ən weš əm ouər ə·giən. wot əd  
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tēnd āt tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel ;  
 bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəþ ed tə drai wə  
 tluəz i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd ðəd bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə  
 boilin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom niər āəz šu fotšt  
 100 əm in wi ə tlatə(r), ən þriətnd tə kil əm if ivə ðə leəkt wi  
 ðem þinʒz oni muə(r). ‘ wir əz guid əz jī ! ’ sez āə Dik.  
 ‘ bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən ; šuz bān tə bi teen tə tlokup, ’ sez  
 Meeriz junist las. þinʒz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indīd, wol āə  
 Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, āt tə feit. ā·ivə(r),  
 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən əv nout tə  
 se(ə) ə·giən ‘im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən ðats wot  
 wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə ðə loəd uənli  
 noəz. bəd as nivə fə·giv ə(r) ; nivə wol i liv ; tnasti guid-  
 fə-nout ! aftər oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšeedžd  
 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt ðat ə nok ət d’uə(r) ? a þout it wo(r). kum in.  
 wel, if it iznt Meəri ! ða sez ða þout it wə wednzdə ? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100  
 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her  
 tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd  
 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o'  
 quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o'  
 tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105  
 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt  
 my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant  
 goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor liggin' o'  
 t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo  
 slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110  
 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I  
 sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back,  
 an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em ovver  
 agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned  
 aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115  
 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus,  
 for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com'  
 near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd  
 to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120  
 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr  
 mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,'  
 says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch,  
 indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big  
 an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125  
 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an'  
 he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've  
 gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord  
 oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol  
 I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130  
 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come  
 in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor  
 Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be rey't? So dew I.  
 I don't knaw what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

ǰa wonts tē bi reit? suə diu ai. a duənt noə wot wəv ed  
 tē foəl āt ə·bāt; ən av džust bin se(ə)in et if ivə ǰə wər ə  
 115 wumən et i ʃout out ə·bāt it wə ǰī. kum in wi ǰə. av  
 bin evin ə bit ə frendli tʃat wi Greəs iə(r). tketl z on,  
 ən av ə fati keək i tuvm, ən a dāə seə ǰez ə drop ə  
 Džəmeəkə sumwiə(r). sit ǰə dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt  
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been  
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's  
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a  
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

## IV.

### TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reəðə drai aftə  
 liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə  
 tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bi ə rafl fər ə kukū tlok. a də  
 sēə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn  
 5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bəd pops āt ivri āər ən šāts 'kukū'  
 ə'stiəd ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oəf āər əz wīl. nā it  
 wə tseəm ət ðis rafl əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl  
 wontin tə bi twine(r). ðe wə niəli oəl jurə tšaps ət wər in,  
 ən ət ə'bāt sevm ə'tlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə'geðə(r). wol  
 10 ðə wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tēnin up, ðe kəd toək ə nout  
 nobəd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuər ai sl win it,' sed Ned ə  
 outh Bilz. 'ðal nət win ðis,' sed Krakə(r). 'av nət bīn in  
 ə rafl jət bəd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi 'main tənīt, ər els  
 am tšet,' sed Džim Tanə(r). 'ə diəl on jəl find jəsenz  
 15 mis'teən,' sed jurə Stroəbəri, kos av kum þrī mail ə pāpəs  
 tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd  
 sīn əm erin on t'eəbl tə sī wot numəz wə tēnd up, jəd aktli  
 ə þout ðə wə bān tə swolə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last,  
 ən Bili Mušrəm wə di'kleəd tə bi twine(r). wen (ə)levm  
 20 ə'tlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə  
 Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn't no(ə) ət it wər  
 ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun ə'fuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə  
 diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit 'sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout  
 ðə,' i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t'lok on t'eəbl wen ə gat uəm.  
 25 'wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?' šu sed. 'av wun it,' sed  
 Bili. 'ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat ə'fuə(r).  
 bəd let s bi šapin fə bəd, Bili, fər its getin lat.' 'al in t'lok



up əfuər i guə,' sed Bili, əz ə went fər ə neəl ən tamə(r).  
 aftər əd un it up ə'gion twoəl, ən set tpendlēm wegin, ðe  
 went tə bed; bəd ðed nuən bīn in moni minits ə'fuə ðə iəd 30  
 sumət šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðə erment s ðat?' sed Bili.  
 'neə, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuər a iəd sumdi šāt  
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'suə did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,  
 strak ə lit, ðen went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān,  
 bə'int d'uez, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35  
 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə'gion. in ə bit i iəd 'kukū'  
 twelv taimz. 'iə ðə, Džini,' i sed, 'ðats pleən i'nif, bi  
 gum!' ən džumpt āt ə bed, strak ə lit, ran dān-tsteəz, gat  
 od ə tpuəkər ən bə'gan tə unt up ən dān ə'gion. 'a kɹ sī  
 nout dān iə(r), Džini,' i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə'bāt 40  
 ten minits, 'džust fil if ðəz onibodi undə tbed.' 'neə, bi  
 gum, Bili; brin tlit ən kum ən liuk fə ðisen.' 'ðat nuən  
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə'ginin tə bi frīnd isen, ən diðərin  
 wol ə kəd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,'  
 šu sed, 'bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) ət twelv ə'tlok ət nīt s t'aim 45  
 ət bogədz bə'gin tə nok ə'bāt, ən its džust ə'bāt twelv nā.'  
 ðat wər i'nif fə Bili. tkanl flopt āt ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteəz  
 ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər aftər im. 'oə, mēðə(r)!'  
 skriəmd Džini, pīŋkin Bili əd sīn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln  
 ouə tiəd wi t'luez ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50  
 sə fāə dān ət wun əv is fit un ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin  
 bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz  
 wi it tloəz. 'mēðə(r)!' Bili šātəd, əz i dregd iz leg up.  
 'pīvz!' skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə'sen ouə tiəd. noəðər  
 on əm dōst stē fər ə'bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55  
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ši din las.' 'dus tə pīŋk šis ās əz  
 oəntəd, Bili?' 'am siuər it iz,' sed Bili, 'ən al flit tfēst pīŋ  
 ə mundə moənin. a niə bə'līvd i bogədz ə'fuə(r), bəd a kɹ  
 bə'līv it nā, bə'kos av felt wun.' 'felt wun?' sed Džini.  
 'ai e fə siuə(r), las.' 'ən wot wor it laik?' šu sed. 'a kānt 60  
 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sin.' Džini flopt ouə  
 tiəd ə'gion, ən Bili pīŋkin šəd sīn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu.  
 in ə bit, ivripiŋ bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

65 ɐ'giən. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'  
 sed Bili, ɛz ɐ flopt iz iəd āt. 'am feən ʒā iəd it ɛz wil ɛz  
 mī, ɐr els ʒa məd apm ɐ ɔut ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə  
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðer on ɛz əd bīn ɐ'slip.' ʒe buəɔ leəd  
 lisnin, ɛn ivriɔin wə sə kwaiət ʒe kəd iə t'lok tikiŋ dān-  
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šātəd ɐ'giən. 'jonz tseəm din ɐ'giən,'  
 70 šu sed; 'am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ɛn ev ɐ'nuðə liuk.'  
 'a duənt noə wiə tkaŋl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt ɐ tstik  
 sumwiə(r).' 'wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up ɛn liuk fot.'  
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ɛn nīz, ɛn bæ'gan gruəpin ɐ'bāt  
 tfluə fə tkaŋl. nā Džini əd un ɐ frok ɛn skāts on ɐ neəl ət  
 75 t'op ɐ tsteəz, ɛn Bili apmd tə tutš ɛm wen i wər untin  
 fə tkaŋl, ɛn ʒe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed  
 wi sitš fuəs ət i nokt iz waif āt ɐ tuðə said. 'māðə(r)!  
 ɔivz!' skriəmd Džini, ɛn šu opmd twində ɛn šātəd 'elp!'  
 ɐ plismən ət wə džust pasin, ɔinɔkin sumət wə reŋ i tās,  
 80 brast d'uər opm ɛn went in. 'wot s tə diu iə(r)?' i sed.  
 'kan jə sī onibodi ʒiə(r)?' Džini šātəd. 'ā kan i sī i d'āk?'  
 i sed, ɛz i šut d'uə tə kīp onibodi frə gu-in āt. 'stop ʒiə  
 wol Bili gets ɐ lit,' šu sed, 'kos ʒəz oəðə ɔivz ɐ bogədz i  
 tās.' Bili gat ɐ lit, ɛn im ɛn tɔlismən siətšt buəɔ upsteəz  
 85 ɛn dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'  
 sed Bili. ɐ'weə tɔlismən went upsteəz, ɛn Bili ɛn twaif  
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tɔlismən sed ət  
 ʒə must ɐ bin mis'teen. wol ʒə wər upsteəz tbəd šātəd  
 'kukū' ɐ'giən. dān kom tɔlismən, tū steps ət wuns, ɛn  
 90 Bili ɛn twaif krept aftər im. ɐ siətš wə ʒen meəd i ivri  
 niuk ɛn koənə(r), īvm undə t'iepət ɛn tsoltsele(r), bəd  
 nout wə fun. 'ʒes sumət kwier ɐ'bāt ʒis,' sed tɔlismən.  
 'ʒes sumət vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd  
 sitš dinz ɛz ʒem i tās ɐ'fuə(r)?' tɔlismən ast. 'nivər ɐ'fuə  
 95 tə-nit,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tɔlismən, bæ'ginin tə bi ɐs  
 fleəd ɛz oəðə Bili ɐ twaif, ɛn gu-in ɛz wait ɛz ɐ šīt, 'as bi  
 rānd ɐ'giən in ɐ'bāt ɛn āə(r), ɛn al liuk in,' bəd i wə feən tə  
 get āt, ɛn ʒev nət sīn im sīn. Bili ɛn twaif krept upsteəz  
 ɐ'giən, ɛn džust ɛz ʒed getn intə bed ʒe iəd 'kukū' wuns

muə(r). 'wel, ðis kaps oəl ət i ivər iəd tel on,' sed Bili. 100  
 'its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,' sed Džini. 'a wodnt stop iər  
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-frī.' 'its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz  
 ə'gion, iz it, las, wi kɾ find nout?' 'neə, wi məd džust əz  
 wil stop wiə wə āər ən kīp wokɾ wol moənin.' ðe wispəd  
 tə wun ən'uðə wol tū ə'tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd 'kukū' twais. 105  
 'bi gum, its jondər ə'gion!' Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm  
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəs ə bit ən sī if i kɾ  
 find it āt.' 'diu, Bili,' šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli  
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšeo(r), bəd i suin fel  
 ə'slip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110  
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slip tiu. Bili wokɾd džust ə'fuə  
 ɣrī ə'tlok, ən findin id bīn ə'slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə  
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd 'kukū' ɣrī taimz.  
 Bili kest iz in up ət t'lok wen ə iəd it fāst taim, ən ðen i  
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115  
 tɣəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popt in ən wə šut up.  
 'oə, av fun ðə āt ət last, ev i?' i sed. 'Džini! Džini! av  
 fun tbogəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'  
 šu sed. 'its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom  
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120  
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. 'ā ðə erəments ez  
 it getn ðiə(r)?' Džini sed. 'neə, a kan nət tel,' sed Bili.  
 ðe buəɣ traid tə get ət tbəd wol oəf past ɣrī, wen it popt āt  
 ən šātəd 'kukū,' ən ðen went in ə'gion. Bili traid to get  
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. 'ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125  
 bi gum!' sed Bili, 'bəd ðal apm nət bi sə fleəd wen təz bīn  
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nivə niu sitš ən  
 ə ɣiɾ i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə  
 frītnin əz ən kīpin əz wokɾ niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fāst ɣiɾ,  
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.' tlast ət i iəd ə'bāt Bili ən is 130  
 kukū tlok, i wə fiks in ə fāntn for it tə driɾk āt on, ən ə  
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə'said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd  
 āt.

## V.

### UH Z TĒ BI TMEĀSTĒ(R)?

5      ʒis ɛz ə kweʃn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kuʃn, ən wen ə niuli  
 wed kupl es tə di'said it ʒe sumtaimz a lɔŋ wail ə'bāt it. i  
 mi juŋ deəz, wen a wə wəkin ət tmiɫn, niuz wə brout intə  
 tməkanik ʃɒp ət Sam Wilmən ən An Aris wə bān tə bi wed əs  
 10 tnekst sundə. ʒis niuz wə brout in dʒust ə'fuə tindʒn stopt  
 ət brɛkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisli set dān tə wə  
 moənin miəl oud Dik Tʃəri sɛŋ āt tə Sam—'wot, a ges ʒat  
 bān tə bi wed tnekst sundə.' 'wa,' sed Sam, 'am ʃɪŋkin ə  
 sumət ə tsuət.' 'wel, nā,' sez oud Dik, 'if tə miənz tə gu(ə)  
 15 on smuiʒli ən bī ə api man, duənt spoil ʒi waif wi pamprin  
 ə(r), ɛz if ʃə wər ə sik bān, bəd bə'gin əs tə miənz tə kari  
 on; if tə duznt, ʒal e tə riu. ət tvari taim ət oud Dik wə  
 givin ʒis əd'vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geʒəd rānd  
 An Aris i tweivin ʃeəd, ən ʒe sed təv ə(r), 'nā, An, las,  
 20 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ʒi reits; duənt gi weə  
 tul im ən inʃ. if tə wuns bə'ginz tə nukl undər il mak ə  
 kum'pliət sleəv ən drudʒ on ʒə; its oləs tbest weə tə bə'gin  
 ɛz wə in'tend tə kari on.' its oft bin sed ət fouk rekrɔz  
 nout ə əd'vais unles ʒə guə təv ə loəjər ən peə siks ən  
 25 eitpms fot; bəd buəʃ Sam ən An ʃout təd'vais ʒed getn wə  
 wəʃ aktin on. rent deəz ən wedin deəz 'wil kum ət last,  
 ʒoə lanloədz ən braidgriʊmz ʃɪŋks ʒe kum on ət ə sneəl  
 galəp, ən wen tnekst mundə moənin kom rānd Sam ən An  
 wə man ən waif. 'its siks ətlok bi ʒis wotʃ ə ʒain,' sed  
 30 Sam, 'a ʃɪŋk its ə'bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaɪə(r).' 'a  
 wə dʒust ʃɪŋkin,' sed An, 'ət 'tād leəd reəðə tə lɔŋ, get up  
 wi ʒə, ʒal find sum kinlin i tuvm. 'a mən e ʒi tə get up,'  
 sed Sam; 'es tə fə'getn wot tə sed ʒestədə—didnt tə promis



tē luv, onēr ǣn ǣ·beā ?' 'am prē·peōd tē diu oēl i promist,'  
 sed An, 'bēd ǣ bodi kǣnt diu ivriþin ǣt wuns, al luv ǣn 30  
 onē ǫē nā, if tī get up ǣn līt tfaie(r), ǣn wen tketl boilz ǫa  
 mēn koēl mē dān-tsteēz ǣn al ǣ·beā ǫē.' 'kum, kum,' sed  
 Sam, 'if tē þinxs tē kī traifl wi mē i ǫis weē ǫal find āt ǫi  
 mis·tak. a as ǫē tē diu nout ǣt i kǣnt bak up wi skriptē(r),  
 fē sant Pītē sez—"waivz, nukl undē tē jēr uzbz." 'duz 35  
 ǣ ?' sed An. 'al bē·liv it wen i sī it.' 'ǫēn ǫa sl suin sī it,'  
 sed Sam, ǣn i bānst āt ǣ bēd ǣn ran dān-tsteēz in is šēt.  
 wol ǣ wē rumidžin ǣ·bāt fē t'estiment, wot duz An diu bēd  
 nip intē t'lozit, sam up oēl iz wātē tluēz, flin ǣm dān tē  
 t bodm ǣ tsteps, bout t'seōmē duēr i tinsaid, ǣn ǫēn krīp bak 40  
 ǣ·giēn intē bēd. in ǣ bit, Sam in iz ǣri tē get bak, gat wun  
 ǣv is fīt feltēd in iz dudz, ǣn fel forēd, bumpin iz nuēz  
 ǣ·giēn tšāp edž ǣ wun ǣ tsteps. ǫis put im intēv ǣ bit ǣv ǣ  
 pešn, ǣn wen ǣ gat tē tsteēz iēd, ǣn fan d'uē fest, i sweēr ǣ  
 gēt uēþ, ǫōē id bīn ǣt t'sapil tnīt ǣ·fuē(r). 'ǫiē lad,' sed 45  
 An, 'if tēs swoēn wi t'estiment i ǫi and, a wodnt bi ǫī fēr  
 oēl tbras i tberk, ǫez nuēbdi sē ādnd ǣs tē diu ǫat nobēd  
 trif-raf ǣt gets intē tkuēt-ās.' 'a tē bān tē opm d'uē ǣn  
 liuk ǣt ǫis tekst ?' sed Sam. 'al liuk at it, wen tē lets mē  
 no(ǣ) ǣt tketl z boilin, its nu(ǣ) ius getin up ǣ·fuē(r),' ǣn An 50  
 kuvēd ǣr iēd up i tbed tluēz ǣn fēē kinxt ǣ·giēn wi lafin, tē  
 þinrk ā šēd bafld im ; bēd wen šē iēd tās duē guē tul wi  
 ǣ gēt ber, it put ǣ bit ǣv ǣ dampēr on ǣ mērimēt.  
 'wiērivē kan tmadlin bi of tul ?' sed šū, 'a omēst wiš id  
 getn up misen ǣn let tfaie(r), its nuē gēt džob, ǣn if id jildēd 55  
 ǫē wod ǣ bīn piēs bē·twīn ǣz. wišt! a þinrk a iēr is  
 fuit kumin up tsteps. if ǣ pīps þriu tlok-oil il bi eōbl  
 tē sī mē. al rekrē tē bi ǣ·slīp'. suē šū leād wi ǣ fēōs tē d'uēr  
 ǣn stātēd ǣ snuērīn laik ǣ peār ǣ blaksmīþ belēsēz ǣt ǣd getn  
 ǣ bad koud. in ǣ bit šū stātēd up ǣn leind on ǣr elbou ǣn 60  
 ākrēd. šū iēd ǣ soft, pērin noiz ǣn nā ǣn ǫēn ǣ sānd ǣz if  
 sumēt wē skratīn wud. 'ōē diē(r),' šū sed, 'its nuēn im, its  
 nobēd tkat ǣt s midlēs fēr ǣ drop ǣ milk.' it wē nu(ǣ) ius  
 An trai-in tē foēl ǣ·slīp, šū kudnt, suē šē dond ǣ·sen ǣn krept



65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oəl wər əs koud ən sailnt əz ə tšētš  
 əv ə wikdeə. Sam wə nuəwiə tə bi sīn, bəd iz wātə dudz  
 wə guən, suə šə niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bəd wiə(r)? šu  
 samd up tfaie šul, þiŋkin šud guə tə tbodm ə tjād tə tkoil-  
 oil ən fotš ə šulfl ə koilz, nət et šə þout ə litin tfaie(r), oə,  
 70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bəd šud get oəl redi fər im, su(ə) əz  
 ə kəd ev ə bleəz in ə minit. bəd, bə-oud! wen šə wontəd  
 tə gu(ə) āt šu fan et d'uə wə fest, ən šu kudnt opm it. šu  
 wər ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər  
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, þiŋkin it wər ə vari guid  
 75 džuək; bəd wen šə wə bafld ən bestəd əsen šu kudnt laf.  
 uðə fouk məd apm ə sīn tfun ont, bəd An didnt—šu brast  
 āt ə ruərin. if šəd ed oni wāk tə guə tul šud ə guən tə  
 tmiln, if šə kəd ə getn āt ə tās; bəd šu ed nə wāk, šud gīn  
 up ə liumz, fə Sam əd sed, 'ðasl nivə guə tə tmiln ə'gien,  
 80 las, əz loŋ əz a krə kīp ðə. wen šə bəþout ər ə ðem wēdz  
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum eər of ər iəd ən fler it on  
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matəz. oəl et wuns šə  
 bəþout ər et tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei et əd opm ðeə  
 duə(r), suə wen šəd baþt ər in wi koud wotə(r), šu stātəd ə  
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuəkə(r). In ə bit tneəbə wumən kom  
 āt ən steəd in et twində tə sī wot wər up. 'am lokt in,'  
 sed An, 'a wont jə tə opm d'uə wi jāo kei.' tneəbə ran uəm  
 fə tkei ən opmd d'uər in ə krak. 'wotivə did jər uzbn lok  
 jə in fo(r)?' sed tneəbə(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tə laf, it  
 90 sīmz id fəgetn mə, it iznt twenti fouər āəz jət sin wi wə tid  
 tə'geðə(r), ən ə man kānt get intə niu weəz oəl et wuns. a  
 də se(ə) it əd tliən slipt iz maind et i ed ə waif, su(ə) iz lokt  
 d'uər ən teən tkei in is pokit əz iuzl. Samz ə tšap et boðəz  
 iz iəd ə guid bit wi tpəpetiuəl muəšn. ən av īvm noən im  
 95 set of tə tpump wi tfaie šul in iz and ən ðen kum sliŋkin  
 bak fə twotə kit. puər An sed oəl ðis in ə məri of-and weə  
 et əd ə disievd tvarī oud lad isen, bəd it didnt blind  
 twumən et livd tnekst duə(r). əs šə went bak təv ər oən ās  
 šu sed, lou dān, 'ðat wumən z bin ruərin, ðez ə fratš on bi  
 100 nā.' wel, a diu þiŋk et ðat deə wə tlonist, drī-ist, ən muəst

mizrēbl deə ət ivər An əd past sin šə wə boən. wot əd  
 bə'kum ə Sam šu kudnt im'adžn. i didnt kum niə fər ə  
 bait ə dinə(r), ət givin ouə taim i nivə tēnd up, ən ət ten  
 ətlok ət nīt šəd nivə sīn is feəs. if šə went wuns tē tentri  
 end, šu went ə undəd taimz i tāt tē ākrə fər is fuit, bəd it 105  
 wər oəl i veən. Sam wə noəðə tē bi iəd nē sīn. twāst ont  
 wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tē guə sīk for im, šu felt əz if šəd  
 reəðə dī nər oni ə tmiln lasəz səd no(ə) ət Sam əd left ə  
 tvari de(ə) aftē twedin deə. oəl þouts ə konkrin ər uzbn ən  
 setin up fē tmeəstə wə skatəd tē twind; it wə fāe betē tē 110  
 bi oni suət əv ə drudž ən sleəv nē liv ðat weə; su(ə) ət aftē  
 ten ətlok ət nīt, šu kinld tfaiər ən meəd əz nais ə supər əz  
 anz kəd mak, nət fər ə'seln, bəd fē Sam. əs fər ə šu ednt etn  
 ə mājfl oəl ðat blesid deə, nē kudnt; ðe wər ə lump in ə  
 þroit sē big ət šə kudnt swolə ət oəl. əs fē Sam, wiər ed'ī 115  
 bīn ən wot ed 'ī bin diu-in? aftē liəvin uəm i went streit  
 tēv iz wāk, gat iz brekfəs ən iz dinər ət ə kofi-šop, ən ət oəf  
 past faiv ət nīt wondəd up ən dān tstrīts əz dezəlet ən  
 mizrēbl əz oni man wil kan bī. əz ə wə moəndrin up ən  
 dān i ðis weə i gat mikst up wi ə krād ə fouk oəl gu-in i 120  
 wun dirēkšn. i went wi tstriəm, fər i didnt keə mitš wiər  
 ə went, ən ət last fan isen in ə tšapil. in ə wail ən oud  
 man, wi ə feəs laik ən eəndžilz, stuid up ən preitšt laik ən  
 eəndžil, preitšt piəs bə'twīn kuntri ən kuntri, piəs bə'twīn  
 man ən man, ən last əv oəl, piəs bə'twīn man ən waif. it 125  
 sīmd tē Sam əz if, sumweə, toud man əd getn tē noə wot  
 wər up bə'twīn im ən twaif, fər i liukt streit ət im ən teld  
 im ðe səd bi nē strugl fē tmeəstəšip bə'twīn man ən waif, bəd  
 ət in oəl þirəz, big ə litl, luv səd bi tmeəstə(r). wen Sam  
 gat āt ə ðat tšapil iz āt bə'gan tē sofn tād iz juə waif, tē 130  
 mak eks'kiousəz fər ə kondukt, ən aftər ə desprət batl wi is  
 praid ət lastəd wol ə'levm p.m. i þout id gu(ə) uəm ən trai  
 tē fē'get ən fē'giv. wen ə gat niə tentri end, i tutšt ə duə  
 step wi is fuit, ən wə vari niə foəlin. An so(ə) im ən ran  
 intē tās rinin ər anz ən krai-in 'oə diə(r), iz drukrə, iz 135  
 drukrə.' tpuə las dəsnt feəs im i likə(r), suə šə id ə'sen

əˈbak ə tkitʃin duə(r). in ə bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn,  
 i wə soubər iˈnif ən sorəf iˈnif. i sat im dān i tām tʃeər ən  
 liukt rānd. tfaɪəsaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, ə nais supə  
 140 wə redi, is slipəz leən bi tfendə(r), ivripiɹ dun fər is  
 kumfət ət wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tʃeər ən ʃu  
 kəd sɪ tʰiəz wun aftər əˈnuðə run sloəli dān is feəs. in ə bit  
 An ventəd tə kum āt ən sed pitifi, ‘Sam!’ i tānd iz iəd, iz  
 legz peətəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər ə tik-tak ʃə wə  
 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin əz if ər āt əd  
 brek. aftə ʒat ʒe wə nivə nout sed əs tə ‘uə z tə bi  
 tmeəstə(r)’; buəp sed ‘luv sl bi tmeəstə(r),’ ən ʒat satld it.

## VI.

### ÆN OUD BOIZ REKÆLEKŠNZ.

‘tānd fifti!’ bi tmegz, bəd its taim tē bi liukin rānd  
 tkoənəz nā, ən nuə mis·tak. džust ə bit lorər ən as bi wun  
 ə ðem lerəki tšaps bāt šuin, ən stokinz ivə sə mitš tē big, ət  
 Wiliəm toəks ə·bat i tpleə. bəd a nuən laik it, ən ðat s  
 flat. wen ə tšap kumz tē ðat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5  
 nokt ə·bat þriu pilə tē puəst, ən tnuəst ət fouk se(ə) on im  
 iz—‘ai, puər oud tšap, is sīn iz best deəz.’ its tšiefl, kum-  
 fətin toək iz ðat fər ə tšap ət s muild ən broild, ən duin iz  
 best tē kīp bodi ən soul tē·geðə(r), ən apm riəd ə lot ə juə  
 ənz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznəs ə twāld. aftər oəl its 10  
 laik stopin ət ə guid beətin šop wen ə tšap s reikt iz oəf  
 sentri, əz it giz im ə tšons ə samin isen tē·geðə laik, ən  
 makin ə dženrəl baləns up ə oəl iz dun ən left undun. a  
 wundər ā moni on əz l bi eəbl tē stand it ən kum of wi ə  
 baləns ə treit said! am fit tē þinək ðəz nobəd iər ən ðiə wun. 15  
 əs fə misen, al tak tult ən mak nə buənz ə·bāt it—av bīn ə  
 reglə raskl þriu tfēst wik a wə boən. mi muðə s sed suə  
 moni ə taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivər a kəd fešn tē liuk  
 ər it feəs aftə t’aimz šəs teld mē ðat, a kanət imadžin, ən  
 am nuən bān tē dis·piut it, nət ai. ðez moni þāzn muə bīn 20  
 teld tseəm teəl. su(ə) as nuən bi bāt kumpni. bəd liəvin  
 džuəkin ə·said, a riəli ən onistli bə·līv a wər ə raskl i mi juə  
 deəz. tnumər ə kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traid tē mak  
 piək, donkiz teəlz iv prikt, prəsāvz iv stoun, tluəs·kuədz iv  
 snikt, windəz iv brokɹə, fati·keəks iv etn, ən misdərmionəz 25  
 bāt numər ət əd ə bīn ə emin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen  
 emin wə fešnəbl. oəl ðiəz kraimz ən moni muə raiz up



laik guēsts kundžəd bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tēnd fifti.’ a meə  
bi þout ə braznt ānd, bəd ðes sum ə mi triks al bi eəd if  
30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv ə tos fər ə junəstər ət eznt ə spāk  
ə divlri əbāt im. wot if ə duz galəp þriu ə siut ə tū ə tluəz  
ə jiə(r). ad reəðə peə fər ə siut ə kuədiroi nər ə wudn ən  
oni taim. ðe wər ə trik a wuns pleəd toud skuil misis, oud  
Mali Begstə wī koəld ə(r). ə reər oud las wə Mali i d’eəz  
35 bəfuə skuil buəd ən buəd skuilz wə þout on. šu wər əbat  
tšap əv ə beəl ə botni, wi ə feəs laik ə raizin sun stikin āt  
ə t’op; litl fat āmz, ən anz əz big əz ə šüldər ə mutn. šu  
kəd noəðə rīd nə rait, bəd ðat didnt matər i ðem deəz. šu  
wər eəbl tə beək avə-keək, ā-ivə(r), ən ðat wər ə muə  
40 konsikwens tə Mali. wel, wot bətwīn beəkin avə-keək ən  
liukin aftər əbāt twenti bānz, Mali əd ə wāk set. a duənt  
no(ə) ā šəd ə getn on, if šə ednt ə ed tə iuz ə þibl i tavə-  
keək biznəs. it kom in sə andi tə wokə uz jun ənz up wi,  
ən kīp əs þriu fratšin. it wər ə bit oəkəd sumtaimz wen  
45 Mali əd bin stərin tþin uət-meil, ən sudnli snigd tþibl āt tə  
gi sum on əz ə swiləker on tsaid ə tfeəs. toud las wə reəðə  
fond ə wopin mī, bəd a dītāmind tə e mi rīvendž, ən wun  
de(ə) ad ə fain tšons. Mali wə dān ə wun fuit, ət reəðə  
spoild ə woəkin. ðe wər ə peər ə kats ət toud las wə vari  
50 fond on, suə wot did i diu bəd tī buəþ ðə teəlz təgeðər ən  
in əm ouə tband wiə Mali un əv avə-keək. a niu šəd fleər  
up dirəktli šə soə tkats i ðə kwīə pəzišn. a niu tiu ət šəd  
mak streit fə mī wi tþibl, suə dirəktli a so(ə) ə kumin a  
wopt ə soft avə-keək on tə tfluə reit i toud las wəə, ən dān  
55 šə kom əs flat əz ə flāndə(r). bai gou, wornt ðər ə meələk  
i tmiul-oil oəl in ə minit. toud wumən fumd ən rould  
əbāt, wi ə šoət leg stikin up i teə(r); tkats splutəd ən feət;  
tladz ən lasəz ran skampərin āt intə tstrīt; ən ai wər əbāt  
tfəst on əm, fər a niu wot əd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.  
60 eə diə(r), ðem oud fešnd taimz! ðez nuə sitš meələkin i  
ðiez deəz! ast laik tə sī tlad wi tþluk tə sāv sitš ən ə trik  
on ə skuil buəd misis! wa, id bi wəþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit  
umbugz. wel, aftər id ed ə fəst-reət skuilin, sitš əz ladz



gat i ðem deəz, a wə put prentis tæv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt  
no(ə) ə muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər ə lad wi ə weəknəs fə swīt 65  
stuf nər evin trun əv ə gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol ə gets ə  
reglə siknər ən ðen il wiš isen et tnoəʃ poul, ə sum sitš spot  
wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin drinʃkin. litl Nati Belšə  
wə mi meəstə(r), ən a wə wot ðə koəl ə indue prentis, witš  
ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ən de(ə) āt, ən sleəvin əwəə tū 70  
ə ʃrī nīts bə'said, wen ðə wər out tə diu i wei-in punz ə  
siugər ən penəʃs ə suəp, ən sitš laik. a didnt sə mitš keə fə  
ðat et fəst, kos ad ə fain tšons ə pitšin intə figz ən reəzinz,  
ən siugə kandi, ən traiflz ə ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət ə  
ʃirə duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets əz 75  
bitər əz goəl wen ə tšap əz is ful swin at it. ai imadžin its  
ə'bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz ə ðis wāld i dženrəl.  
ā-ivər it tiuk ə bit ə taim tə brin mə tə tstoəleisn point,  
apm ə bit lonə nər it əd ə dun sum ladz, ən bəfuər it did  
ad reəðər ə kwier əd·ventə(r). mi misis wər ə bit əv ə 80  
skriu, ən kəd ādli ʃoil mə i·nif tə eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i  
siugə kandi ər out et i laikt i tšop, ən nout bəd reit,  
noəðə(r). ā iz ə grou-in lad tə ʃraiv bāt džok? wel, it  
apmd wun sundə tmoənin et i felt oəfl pekiš aftə mi  
brekfəs, ən ad etn ivri moəsl up et toud las put āt. a 85  
dəsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast ə getn ə flī i mi iər-oil. ad  
getn dond redi fə tšapil, fə toud las wə vari pətiklər ə'bāt  
mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i  
ðem deəz ladz laik mī weə beləs-kaps wi taslz on, ən rānd  
krimpt koləz, ən āl stand it a wər əs fain əz onibodi mi saiz, 90  
bəd wot s ðat wen ə tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə  
getin vari niə tšapil taim, ən a niu a səd e tə meotš i tfrunt  
ə Nati ən twaif, bəd if jəl bə·liv mə, ad ðat kreəvin i mi  
insaid a kəd əv etn ə bit ə rainosərəs, aid ən oəl. suə wot  
did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tə get sumət tə lain mi stumək 95  
wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðiər ə sundəz, bəd  
unə(r), ðe seə, iz ə šāp ʃoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt  
bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis sinəin āt—'Džosiue!  
Džosiue!' ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sikin mə. bəd

- 100 a wə nuən bān tə liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiv ə  
 unikeək et toud las ius tə mak up tə sel—reit swīt stuf it  
 wo(r)—slapt it intə mi beləs-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tə d'ue  
 džust əs tmisis wə bə'ginin tə bel āt 'Džosiue'! ə'gien. su(ə)  
 of wi set tə t'šapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,  
 105 wə šat. it wə reəðər ə wām moənin ən a wə swiətin laik ə  
 brok fə fiə toud las səd səspekt sumət. a dəsnt tak mi kap  
 of, kos a wə woəkin džust i tfrunt ə buəp tmeəstər ən  
 tmisis, bəd it wər ə roki ruəd tə Džoədn, wə šat woək! əz  
 a wāmd up a kəd fīl tunikeək stərin ə mi iəd əz if it wə  
 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. et last wi gat tə tprimitiv šop, ən  
 əf kuəs a ed tə dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām  
 moənin ən mī swiətin, tunikeək wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi  
 iəd, ən wə bə'ginin tə swiəl dān tsaidz ə mi feəs tə šat  
 də'grī wol ad ə unikeək wig ən nuə mistak. a wiənt tel  
 115 oəl id tə undəguə priu šat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it  
 oəl i nət findin mē džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,  
 ən reəzinz, ən pīrəz ə šat suət, if šə koəl it steilin, bəd ai  
 duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gīn im, aftər iz adld  
 it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā šīəz ladiš teəlz kum  
 120 təv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tə šeu et ladz—  
 rasklz əz šə āə(r)—ānt suə wišāt koəz sumtaimz. šez nuə  
 tū weəz ə'bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if šə wə reit  
 duin tul. am pīrəkin šes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tə  
 ansə for i šat biznəs. bəd a dārənt gu(ə) on ə bit lorə(r),  
 125 šoə its kapin wot ə lot ə pīrəz duz kum intəv ə tšaps iəd  
 wol is smūkin ə paip ən pīrəkin ə'bat bi-in tōnd fifti.

## VII.

### TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðə dul red iæt  
wen id swoləd mi milk ən pobz,  
suə tlois up tə tfendər a pūld mi siæt  
ən a plantəd mi fīt ə tobz.

ðen lītin mi šoət blak paip, a swun 5  
reit bak i mi oud ām tšeo(r),  
ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reəz ən un  
laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eo(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər əslīp upsteəz—  
ðə wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10  
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jiəz,  
ən ə twāk ət wə jət tə diu.

əz a liukt ət ðis laif ən ət tlaif tə bī,  
a sed tə misen, “ðā as!  
wi kumfət ða noəðə kən liv nə dī, 15  
fə ðas seəvd noəðə soul nə bras.”

ðen spai-in oud Seətn əstraid ə t'lād  
ət wər un undə t'seəmə fluə(r),  
a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “āk ðə, lad,  
al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,  
wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tə þenk;  
bəd wen twəldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gānin kēs,  
as e bīn buəp tə t'sētš ən tə tberk.”

ðen sum minits past ouə mə, sad ən drī, 25  
 ən mi þouts griu əz dāk əs tnīt,  
 wen sum drukŋ oud alz ət əd bīn on tsprī  
 kom sīnīn laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ðer anz ən ðə fīt ðe kept biətin t'aim  
 əz ðer āmz intə tee wə flun, 30  
 eə! ən twēdz əv ə godləs ən sili raim  
 təv ən oud sām tiun ðe sun.

ai! t'aimz ət iv dʒoind i ðat grand oud eə(r),  
 wen oud frenz ət mi said wə sīn,  
 wen mi laif wər ə sunšaini alidə, 35  
 ən ðis wiznd oud wēld wə grīn.

i tliit əv ə sun əts lɔŋ sin set  
 a sī t'sapil ə P(r)imruəz Brā,  
 ən wot frenz on ə sabəp deə ðiər əz met  
 ət fər ivər əs peetəd nā. 40

ðe kum ən ðe smail ən ə'weə ðe pas,  
 bæd ðe oləs liəv wun i viu—  
 ə puə litl faðələs kuntri las,  
 ət wuns sat i tsinəz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt əz wə sɛŋ tlast im 45  
 šu liukt i mi feəs reit ād;  
 ən ə lips wə wait ən ər īn wə dim  
 wen i dʒoind ər i t'sapil jād.

ən šu sed tə mə, "Ben, a fīl feənt ən il,  
 ða mən gi mə ði ām, oud lad;" 50  
 ən šu wispəd sum wēdz ət i þɪŋk on stil,  
 fə ðe meəd mə reit prād ən dlad.

su(ə) a elpt ə wi keər ouə reəl ən stail,  
 wol wə gat təv ə geədin duə(r),  
 ðen šu eld mə bi tand sitš ə lɔŋ, lɔŋ wail— 55  
 ən a so(ə) ər ə'laiv nə muə(r).

wel, ʒis wēld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stīl,  
 ən et taimz a fīl feən ʒez diəd,  
 fə ʒəd ād tə sleəv et ə lium ən wīl  
 fər ə moəsīl ə onist briəd.

60

muə nə twenti jīə ʒuz bin diəd ən guən,  
 bəd wīərīvə mī lot mə bī,  
 wen tās əz oəl wīʃt ən im left ə'luən,  
 ʃu oləs kumz bak tə mī.

av wīʃt et id teld ə bi tgeədin duə(r)  
 ā dīp wə mī luv ən triu,  
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ʒe wə feu ən puə(r)—  
 bəd nuə matə(r), a pīnk ʒə niu.

65

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,  
 wīər i ləŋ i mī āt tə bī,  
 dʒust tə iər ə wuns muə sīŋ ʒat oud sām tiun  
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mī.

70



## VIII.

### TŠOET TAIMĖ(R).

it wē misti ɛn frosti ɛn dāk ɛz ɐ buit,  
ɛn sē koud jəd ɐ pitid ɐ tuəd,  
wen i iəd tē mi ɸin̩kin ɐ līt litl fuit  
pit-patin bē-int mē ɐ truəd.

nā, ət faiv ər oəf past, ɛv ɐ koud wintē moən, 5  
ad nuē ɸouts ɛv ɐ kumreəd ət oəl,  
su(ə) a stuid wol ʧē kom up ɐ bit ɛv ɐ bān,  
laik ɐ pegi-stik ɛərin ɐ šoəl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, ɛz a tapt ər ɐ tkrān,  
‘ʧal bi duin for i trivər ɐ tkiln; 10  
wot ātē, jē mun̩ki, ɛn wiər ātē bān?’  
sez šū, ‘ɐ šoet taimē tē tmiln.’

‘if ʧat meəstər ɐ ʧain z oni tšildə(r)’ a sed,  
‘a səd laik ɛm tē meətš ət ʧi bak;  
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ɛn āə lorər i bed 15  
ət treəd əd bəgin tē bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstē,’ šū sed, ‘av iəd tguvnə swiər  
ət iz meəd nout bi t’reəd fē ʧis eədž,  
ɛn iz oəsəz ɛn karidžəz nips im sē beə  
wol ɐ ādli kən ɸoil tē gi weədž. 20

‘ʧen iz bout ɛn i’steet, ɛn iz bildin ɐ ās,  
eə! ɛn tkost ont nē moetl noəz jət;  
if wē pinš wol wē kubədz wiənt peəstər ɐ mās  
i kən nobəd džust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez fərinəz latli əz meəd ə gēt sprin, 25  
 ən še liv on tšopt kabidž ən seəm;  
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kin,  
 ən šen sel i tseəm meəkits wi šem.

‘if wə duənt wēk fə litl, wi muənt wēk ət oəl,  
 ən mi granfašə sed jəstənīt 30  
 if it wornt fə tšoet taiməz ət tsistm əd foəl,  
 ən tpliuseə kum bak intə tstrīt.’

a liukt of tī end ət šat wiznd oud bān,  
 ən a sed, ‘it əpiəz laik tə mī  
 ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeən ə tkonsān 35  
 əz upodn bi midžez laik šī.

iər a peetəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf,  
 šo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iəz,  
 fər a pout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of  
 if wə propt bi sitš piləz əz šiez. 40

## IX.

### NATĒRIN NAN.

nuē dāt jēl oēl əv iəd ə'bāt  
təpolə Belvədiə(r),  
ə stati þout bi sum tə bī  
frē ivri feəlin tliə(r).

oēl reit ən streit i mak ən šap,  
ə moud fē treəs ə men:  
ə dānreit, upreit, berūp tšap,  
nēt mitš unlaik misen.

5

nā, ņoə jē no(ə) iz nout bəd stuən,  
i liuks sē grand ən big,  
ət litl dāst jē pūl iz nuēz,  
ə lug is twistəd wig.

10

pratli, reit pratli ouē tfluē(r)  
ə tip-ə-tuēz jē woək,  
ən od jē briēþ fē vari oē,  
ən wispə wen jē toək.

15

ņiēz ņat ə'bāt im—bəd a noənt  
nēt reitli ā tə seə t—  
ət maks jē fil əz smoəl əs þivz  
ə'nent ə madžistreət.

20

jəv sīn ņat dolt ə muki tlee  
ə tfeəs ə Pudšə Duēz;  
toud madlin z woən it oēl iz laif,  
ən fansid it ə nuēz.

jond props ɛz laik ə peər ə tɛnɜz 25  
 ə Saiksɛz, jət, bi tmegz,  
 wen i wə soubər ɛz ə dʒudʒ  
 av iəd im koəl əm legs.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət;  
 wiðāt it, a səd seə, 30  
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt  
 fər ivər ən ə deə.

wen weəstɛz liuks ət tmābl god,  
 īgoi! ā waid ðe geəp,  
 ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmuəst— 35  
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait  
 get fild tə ðat dɛˈɡri  
 ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dāst,  
 ə giv im ə blak ī. 40

ī sumā kests ə līt ə þinɜz  
 ət fouk nuən wonts tə sī;  
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),  
 ə wot ðə out tə bī.

wə, wə, pəˈfekʃn nivə did 45  
 tə Admz bānz bəˈlɛn;  
 ən liuk ət moətlz wen wə wil,  
 wis find ə sumət rɛn.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl  
 ət oəl ə tiუმən reəs 50  
 grouz sadli āt ə šap i tmaind,  
 i tkɛkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðeə kn sī  
 ə fout i uðə men;  
 av sumtaimz met wi fouk ət þout 55  
 ðə soə wun i ðəsen.

ɛn tbest ɔ tʃaps l find ʃɛsen  
 ɛt taimz i tfouti tlas ;  
 av dubld neiv ɔ'fuə tɔ-deə  
 ɛt tful i tsimin dlas.

60

bɛd twāst ɔ fouts ɛt aiv sɪn jɛt,  
 i wumən ɔr i man,  
 is twiəri, neəgin, nɛɪn tən  
 ɛt pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin  
 tɔ sɪ ɔ puər ɔud man.  
 ɛn ādli ɛd i dākɪd d'uə(r),  
 wen twɛrit ʃus bə'gan:

65

'eə! wə! did ivə(r)! wɔt ɔ triət  
 tɔ sɪ ʃi fəʃɔz sun ;  
 kum forəd, ləd, ɛn sit ʃə dān,  
 ɛn əl set tketl ɔn.'

70

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ɔ ʃem  
 ɛt koəlz ɛt t'aim bi t'lok,  
 ɛn bumps əm dān i tkoənə tʃeə(r),  
 ɛn dluəz reit ād ɛt tdʒok.'

75

ʃā nuənkeət, wi tɔ ɔd ʃi tɪn?  
 il suin bi iər a ɪɪnk,  
 suə, if tɔ l sit ɛn lɪt ʃi paip,  
 əl fɔtʃ ɔ suəp ɔ drɪnk.

80

'ɔud las,' sez ai, 'ʃat ei i buən,  
 ɛn reəʃə lou i bɪf.'  
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʃis jɪər ɔ tū  
 av ɛd ɔ diəl ɔ grɪf.

'am nɛt ɔ wumən ɛt oft speiks,  
 ɔ sɪnz fouk duəlfl sɛnz,  
 bɛd ai kɪ tel mi maɪnd tɔ ʃɪ,  
 ʃə noəz wɔt ɪɪnz bɛ'lɛnz.

85



‘ðaz nuētist ai nuēn liukt sē stāt,  
 en ai kr̥ triuli seō, 90  
 frē tlast bak end ē tjiē tē nā  
 av nēt bīn wīl ē deō.

‘en wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,  
 am duin ða meō di·pend—  
 its bīn ē wiēri muild en teu, 95  
 bēd nā it gets niē tend.

‘av bout oel tsister ēt i ev  
 ē blak mērainē gān;  
 fouks þīnks am reōli of, bēd, lad,  
 am þer̥kfl ēt im bān. 100

wi twēld, en ivriþin ēt s int,  
 am krost tē ðat dē·grī  
 ēt moni ē taim i d’eā av preēd  
 tē lig mē dān en dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās 105  
 ēz muē nē fleš kēn biē(r);  
 it iznt dżust ē taim bi tšons,  
 bēd ivri de(ē) i tjiē(r).

nuē livin soul ētop ē tiēþ  
 wē traid ēz aiv bin traid; 110  
 ðez nuēbdi bēd ðē Loēd en mī  
 ēt noēz wot iv ed tē baid.

frē twind i tstumēk, triumētizm,  
 en terin peōnz i tgium,  
 frē kofs en kouds en tspain i tbak, 115  
 av sufēd mātēdium.

bēd nuēbdi pitiz mē ē þīnks  
 am eōlin out ēt oel;  
 tpuē sleēv mēn tug en teu wi twāk  
 wol ivē šū kēn kroel. 120

‘en Džoni z tmüest unfilin briut  
 et ivə weər ə iəd:  
 i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit  
 if ai wər oəl bəd diəd.

‘i tmidst ə oəl iv ed tə diu 125  
 ʒat ruæg wə nivə tman  
 tə fotž ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,  
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

‘fouk sez āə Sal l suin bi wed,  
 bəd tɸouts ont tēnz mə sik; 130  
 ad reəðər iə ər up bi tnek,  
 ə sī ə bərid wik.

‘en if i ɸout ə bān ə main  
 wə boən tə liəd mai laif,  
 a sudnt ɸinɔk it wor ə sin 135  
 tə stik ə wi mi naif.

‘av ast āə Džoni twenti taimz  
 tə brin ə swip tə d’uə(r);  
 bəd nā əfuər il speik əgion  
 al sit i tās ən smuə(r): 140

‘en ʒen—guid greišəs, wot ə wind  
 kumz wiuwin ɸriu d’uə snek;  
 a felt it oəl tlast wintə(r), laik  
 ə witl et mi nek.

‘ʒat sinɔk paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145  
 əbūn ə fotnit sin,  
 su(ə) ivri āər i d’eə wi tslops  
 am trešin āt ən in.

‘oə! wen i ɸinɔk ā aiv bin tret,  
 ən ā i teu ən straiv— 150  
 tə tel ʒə tonist triuɸ, am kapt  
 tə find miseln əlaiv.

‘wen īz bin reākin āt ə tnīt,  
 ət tmeākit ər ət tfeə(r),  
 sitš þouts əs kum intə mi iəd 155  
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).

‘av þout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,  
 Ńal find mə uə bi tnek;”  
 ən Ńen av me bi þout ə'giən  
 ət kuəd əd apm brek. 160

‘ər els av mutəd, “if it wornt  
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,  
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am  
 ən drānd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘its grīf, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grīf, 165  
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə;  
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weək,  
 tə put miseln ə'weə.'

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed  
 əz i kom tlompin in, 170  
 ən šātəd in ə red feəst reədž,  
 ‘od, rot it! od Ńi din.'

Ńen Nan bə-gan tə froþ ən fūm,  
 ən fiz laik botld drink;  
 ‘wot, Ńen, Ńaz entəd tās ə'giən, 175  
 Ńa ofld liukin slinḱ!

‘Ńa nivə kumz Ńiəz duəz wiðin  
 bəd Ńā mən kēs ən swiə(r),  
 ən straiv tə briṇ mə tə mi greəv  
 wi brīdin əriz iə(r). 180

‘frə Ńi ən Ńain sin wed wə wo(r)  
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grīf,  
 ən nā Ńa stamps mə undə tfuit,  
 Ńā mēðərin ruəg ən þīf.

‘ðā viln, gi mæ wot i brout  
ðat de(ə) ət wī wæ wed,  
ən nivə muə wi wun laik ðī  
wil ai set fuit i bed.’ 185

iə d’oudi liftəd tæv ər in  
ə jied ə linin tšek,  
ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,  
əz if ər āt əd brek. 190

ən ðen šu reøv reit up bi truits  
ə anfl əv ər eə(r),  
ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk,  
ən šutəd āt ə t’səə(r). 195

‘aə! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,  
a fil a kānt tel ā;’  
sez Džoni, ‘līt ði paip ə’giən  
šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im  
if īd niə stōd ə peg;  
mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat  
frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt  
ən flur ən tear ən reøv,  
i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu  
wi wun fuit i ðə greøv. 205

ðen at it went ə tur ə’giən  
ðat minit šu gat iəz,  
‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz  
brinəz on sitš gēdz əz ðiəz. 210

‘aə! if təd straik mæ stif ət wuns,  
ə stab mæ tə mi āt,  
a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk  
wəd noə reit wot tə āt. 215

‘unfilin briut! unfilin briut!  
 a niə wə wīl ən stron;  
 ʒez nobəd wun þin tʃiəz mə nā—  
 a kan nət last sə long.

220

‘tə stand up fər ə þin ət s reit  
 it iznt i mi neətə(r);  
 ʒez fouk ət noəz i oləs wo(r)  
 ə puə(r), soft, kwaiət kriətə(r).

‘wun þin ai kɪ sə, if tə-nīt  
 mi laif səd end it liəs,  
 av duin mi diuti ən ʒa noəz  
 av oləs strivm fə piəs.

225

‘a no(ə), a no(ə), ət im i tgeət—  
 ʒaz uðər uəts tə þreš,  
 suə, wen im duin fo(r), ʒā mə wed  
 jond guid fə nout juɹ treš.’

230

ʒen Nan pūld sumət āt ə d'roə(r),  
 wait əz ə sumə tlād,  
 sez ai tə Džoni, ‘wot s ʒat ʒiə(r)?’  
 sez Džoni, ‘its ə šrād.

235

‘ən kofin kom tiu, bəd a sweə(r)  
 a wodnt et i tās;  
 suə wen šəz miuld šə seuz ət ʒat,  
 əs kwaiət əz ə mās.’

240

puə Nan liukt at mə wi ə liuk  
 sə jondəli ən sad:  
 ‘ʒal kum tə tborin?’ ‘jəs,’ a sed,  
 ‘a sal bi vari dləd.’

‘ʒen bid ʒi muðə(r), Džoni kraid,  
 ‘ən as ʒi uəkl Ben;  
 ən oəl ə preəz fə sudn diəp  
 sl e mibest “eomen.”’

245



## NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus *asem·ive* (I. 3), *·aim* (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written *get up* instead of *ger up*, *wot iz it ?* instead of *wor iz it ?* etc. See § 290.

### III.

Line 4, *fot for it*. 11, *jie* (§ 337). 17, *on* forms like *we(ə)* see § 193. 22, *ðie* see § 354. 26, *tmītin* *class meeting, prayer meeting*. 34, *nuən* (§§ 357, 399). 37, *on wel* beside *wil* see § 399. 63, *sum ən mad* (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, *sits ən ə* (§ 340). 80, *on* (see page 73 note). 89, *bīzm* (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, *āez* read *āz ours*. 100, *wi ə tlate(r)* *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, *pinz* here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, *mel nə mak* pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, *ðe* (see page 112). 109, *ən oel* (§ 399). 118, *Džəmeəke* *Jamaica rum*.

### IV.

Line 2, *eəles* *ale-house, beer-house*. 3, *də* (§ 390). 5, *ont of it*. 11, *Ned ə oud Bilz* *Ned (the son) of old Bill*. 14, *tšet* (§ 381). 23, *səðe* (lit. *see thee*) *look!* 34, *dān-tsteez* lit. *down the stairs*. 38, *strak* (§ 363). 52, *Bili* (§ 339). 88, *must* (§ 392). 108, *let* (§ 381). 128, *it* (§ 351).

## V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed.* 25, *tə thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast.* 56, *wišt hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage.* 136, *likə(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink.*

## VI.

Line 8, *muild ən broild struggled hard.* 25, *snikt cut.* 32, *wudn ən* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin.* 42, *if sə ednt ə ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had.* This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud or šed ə dunt she would have done it; tladz ed ə guən the boys would have gone.* We generally say *ad ə lend jət if jəd nobed ə ast mə I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me.* Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān ə wun fuit was down of one foot, i. e. one of her legs was longer than the other.* 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce.* 86, *ə flī i mi iər-oil a box on the ears.* 93, *šat,* see § 399. 100, *seez* (§ 382). *məd* (§ 392).

## VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžez* (VIII. 36).

## IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

*sez ai, 'a nivə so(ə) ə tšap*  
*sə iəzifl ən fat;*  
*šal siuəlī len ə elpin and*  
*tə lift ər of ə tplat.'*



# INDEX.

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[The alphabetical order in the Index is :—**a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ŧ, u, v, w, z, ž.**

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

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**a** *I*, 350.  
**ā** *how*, 171, 399.  
**abed** *yes but*, 291.  
**abit** *habit*, 194.  
**ād** *hard*, 61.  
**Adkissn** *Atkinson*, 267, 291.  
**adl** *to earn*, 57, 257.  
**ādli**, *hardly*, 399.  
**ādn** *to harden*, 61, 247.  
**āe(r)** *our*, 172, 351.  
**āe(r)** *hour*, 236.  
**āe(r)** *are*, 61.  
**afte(r)** *after*, 57, 400.  
**ai** *I*, 95, 350.  
**ai** *yes*, 399.  
**aid** *hide*, 175, 361.  
**aidl** *idle*, 156.  
**aiēn** *iron*, 157, 259.  
**aiē(r)** *to hire*, 176.  
**aim** *hoarfrost*, 156, 258.  
**ain** *hind*, 156, 268, 303.  
**ais** *ice*, 156.  
**ais-šaklz** *icicles*.  
**aiv** *hive*, 175, 283.  
**ā-ivē(r)** *however*, 399.

**aivi** *ivy*, 156.  
**akoēn** *acorn*, 57.  
**aks** *axe*, 57.  
**aks (as)** *to ask*, 125, 312.  
**aktli** *actually*, 194, 247.  
**al** *I will*, 250.  
**āl** *owl*, 171.  
**āl** *to howl*, 235.  
**ali** *aisle, alley*, 194.  
**alidē** *holiday*, 125, 243.  
**alz** *fools*.  
**am** *am*, 57.  
**am** *ham*, 57.  
**ām** *arm*, 61.  
**ām** *harm*, 61.  
**ame(r)** *hammer*, 57, 243.  
**amet** *am not*, 272, 396.  
**āmivē(r)** *however*, 171, 399.  
**and** *hand*, 57.  
**ānd** *hound*, 115.  
**anfl** *handful*, 299.  
**anl** *handle*, 57, 247, 298.  
**āns** *ounce*, 235, 337.  
**ansēm** *handsome*, 299.  
**anse(r)** *answer*, 57, 251.

- antm *anthem*, 57, 286.  
 anvil *anvil*, 57.  
 anz *hands*, 302, 310.  
 ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*,  
     57, 317.  
 āp *harp*, 61.  
 apl *apple*, 57, 247.  
 apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*,  
     270, 399.  
 aprēn *apron*, 196.  
 arē *arrow*, 57, 243.  
 arēnd *notoriously bad*, 207.  
 arēnd *spider*, 194, 304.  
 as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.  
 as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.  
 ās *house*, 171, 310.  
 āsemivē(r) *howsoever*, 399.  
 ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.  
 as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.  
 at *hat*, 57.  
 āt *heart*, 74.  
 āt *out*, 171.  
 āt *thou art*, 61.  
 avēk *havoc*, 194, 322.  
 avē(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.  
 āvis, āvist *harvest*, 61, 245,  
     292.  
 āz *ours*, 352.  
  
 bā *to bow*, 171, 315.  
 bad *bad*, 144, 343.  
 bad (pret.) *invited*, 57, 373.  
 bai *to buy*, 315, 382.  
 baid *to endure, put up with*,  
     *wait, stop, remain*, 156,  
     361.  
 bait *to bite*, 156, 361.  
 bak *back*, 57.  
 bāk *bark*, 61, 312.  
 bāk *to bark*, 74.  
 bakē *tobacco*, 246.  
 bakēd *backward*, 243.  
 bakēdz *backwards*, 251.  
 bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,  
     315.  
 bak-stn *the iron plate on*  
     *which oat cakes are baked*,  
     70.  
 balēks *testiculi*, 243.  
 bāli *barley*, 61, 245.  
 bām *barm*, 74.  
 ban (pret.) *bound*, 57, 301.  
 bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.  
 bān *barn*, 74.  
 bān *going*, 171, 303.  
 band *string, cord*, 57.  
 bāns *to bounce*, 115.  
 bānti *bounty*, 235.  
 bare *barrow*, 57, 243.  
 baril *barrel*, 194.  
 bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.  
 bastail *workhouse, union*,  
     234, 243.  
 bastēd *bastard*, 195, 243.  
 bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,  
     246, 289, 400.  
 baþ *bath*, 57, 306.  
 bed *bed*, 73.  
 bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.  
 beæbē(r) *barber*, 203.  
 beēd *to bathe*, 70, 308.  
 beēdž *barge*, 203.  
 beēgn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.  
 beēk *to bake*, 70, 312.  
 beēkes *bakehouse*, 243.  
 beēkn *bacon*, 204, 247.  
 beel *bale*, 204.  
 beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.  
 beēn *near, direct*, 84.  
 beē(r) *bare*, 70.  
 beē(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.  
 beēs *bass*, 195.  
 beēt *baît*, 84.  
 beēt *to abate*, 246.



- beetə(r)** to barter, 203.  
**bef** to cough, 73, 280.  
**beg** bag, 59, 315.  
**beg** to beg, 73.  
**beid** bead, 87.  
**bek** beck, 73, 280, 312.  
**bel** bell, 73.  
**bele** to bellow, 73, 315.  
**beləs-cap** a cap bordered or adorned with lace.  
**belesez** bellows, 73, 338.  
**beli** belly, 73, 245.  
**belt** belt, 73.  
**bend** to bend, 73, 381.  
**ber** to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.  
**benk** bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.  
**ben-up** very good, excellent.  
**besk** to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.  
**best** best, 73, 343.  
**bešfl** bashful, 197.  
**betə(r)** better, 73, 343.  
**bezl** to embezzle, 206, 246.  
**bə** by, 400.  
**bəd** but, 174, 291, 401.  
**bād** bird, 90, 261.  
**bādn** burden, 120, 306.  
**bə-eəv** to behave, 70.  
**bə-fuə(r)** before, 242, 400.  
**bə-gan** began, 57.  
**bə-gin** to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.  
**bə-gun** begun, 111.  
**bə-int** behind, 305, 400.  
**bēk** birch, 90, 259, 312.  
**bə-kos** because, 225, 401.  
**bēl** to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.  
**bāl āt** to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.  
**bə-lief** belief, 179.  
**bə-līv** to believe, 150.  
**bān** to burn, 74, 261, 382.  
**bərə** borough, 113.  
**beri** berry, 81, 245, 315.  
**beri** to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.  
**bə-said** besides, 400.  
**bə-twīn** between, 187, 400.  
**bāp** birth, 120, 259.  
**bi** by, 160, 400.  
**bī** bee, 187.  
**bī** to be, 187, 396.  
**bid** to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.  
**biəd** beard, 68, 259.  
**biək** beak, 231, 322.  
**biəm** beam, 178.  
**biən** bean, 179.  
**biə(r)** to bear, 75, 260, 369.  
**biə(r)** beer, 188.  
**biəs, biəst** beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.  
**biət** to beat, 179, 381.  
**bīf** beef, 232.  
**big** big, large, 89, 315.  
**bi gou, bi goi** a kind of oath.  
**bi gum** a kind of oath.  
**bi-int, bə-int** behind, 89, 305.  
**bīld** to build, 119, 254, 381.  
**bin** within, 89, 268, 400.  
**bīn** been, 187, 396.  
**bi nā** by this time, 399.  
**bind** to bind, 89, 367.  
**bin** a bin, 89, 273.  
**bit** a bit, 89, 289.  
**bitə(r)** bitter, 89.  
**bi tmegs** a kind of oath.  
**bitn** bitten, 89.  
**bitš** bitch, 89, 312.  
**biu** bough, 164, 315.

- biuti *beauty*, 237.  
 bizi *busy*, 117.  
 bīzm *besom*, 79, 310.  
 biznēs *business*, 89, 310.  
 blak *black*, 57.  
 blast *blast*, 135.  
 bleb *blist*, 280.  
 bled *bled*, 148.  
 bleəd *blade*, 70.  
 bleēm *blame*, 204.  
 bleēn *blain*, *boil*, 268.  
 bleēt *to bleat*, 133.  
 bleētin kriū *noisy children*.  
 bleēz *blaze*, *to blaze*, 70, 310.  
 bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.  
 bleitš *to bleach*, 138, 312.  
 blemiš *blemish*, 327.  
 blend *to blend*, 73.  
 blenk *blank*, 197, 322.  
 blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245, 322.  
 bless *to bless*, 148.  
 bleðē(r) *bladder*, 134, 243, 297.  
 blīd *to bleed*, 147, 381.  
 bliēr-id *blear-eyed*, 300.  
 blind *blind*, 89.  
 blis *bliss*, 89.  
 bliu *blew*, 190, 239.  
 blium *bloom*, 164.  
 bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*, 239.  
 blob *a bubble*, *bulb*, 100, 254.  
 bloē *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.  
 blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.  
 bluid *blood*, *to bleed*, 163, 381.  
 bluid ali, see § 346 note.  
 bluš *to blush*, 121.  
 bluðē(r) *to cry*, *weep*, 111, 280, 297.  
 bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.  
 bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264, 286.  
 boæk *balk*, *beam*, 62, 312.  
 boəl *ball*, 198.  
 boæld *bald*, 62, 254.  
 boēm *balm*, 198.  
 boēn *born*, 104, 259.  
 bogəd *ghost*, 280.  
 boil *bole of a tree*, 109.  
 boil *to boil*, 216.  
 boks *box*, 100.  
 boni *nice*, *pretty*, 214, 245.  
 borē *to borrow*, 100, 243, 315.  
 botni *Botany wool*.  
 bou *bow*, 315.  
 boud *bold*, 64.  
 boul *bowl*, 103, 220.  
 boustē(r) *bolster*, 103.  
 bout *bolt*, 103.  
 bout *bought*, 101, 318.  
 brā *brow*, 171.  
 braid *bride*, 175.  
 braidl *bridle*, 156.  
 brain *brine*, 175.  
 brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.  
 brakn *a kind of fern*, 57.  
 brān *brown*, 171.  
 bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.  
 branš *branch*, 195, 327.  
 bras *brass*, 57.  
 brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.  
 brat *pinafore*, 57.  
 braznt *brazen*, *impudent*, 57.  
 bred *bred*, 148.  
 bree *to beat*, *pound*, 204.  
 breed *to resemble*, *act like another person*, 84, 315.  
 breēn *brain*, 65, 315.  
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breitš** *a breach*, 87, 312.  
**brek** *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.  
**bren** (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.  
**breſt** *breast*, 192.  
**brīd** *to breed*, 147, 381.  
**bried** *bread*, 179.  
**bried-fleik** *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.  
**briedþ** *breadth*, 137.  
**brīþ** *breath*, 131.  
**brīð** *to breathe*, 131, 306.  
**brig** *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.  
**brīgz** *a trivet*, 315, 338.  
**brim** *brim*, 117.  
**brim** *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.  
**brimſtn** *brimstone*, 117, 247.  
**brīn** *to bring*, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.  
**brīt** *bright*, 93, 261, 318.  
**brīš** *breech*, 312.  
**brīšez** *breeches*, 149.  
**briu** *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.  
**briuk** *brook*, 164, 312.  
**brium** *broom*, 164.  
**broitš** *to broach*, 219.  
**brok** *badger*.  
**brokn** *broken*, 100, 247, 271.  
**broþ** *broth*, 100, 338.  
**brout** *brought*, 167, 318.  
**bruəd** *broad*, 122.  
**bruētš** *brooch*, 218.  
**bruid** *brood*, 163.  
**bruſlz** *bristles*, 121, 287.  
**bruſn** (pp.) *burst*, 287.  
**brust** *to burst*, 261, 367.  
**bruðe(r)** *brother*, 169.  
**buəd** *board*, 104, 259.  
**buēkn** *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.  
**buən** *bone*, 122.  
**buē(r)** *boar*, 122.  
**buēt** *boat*, 122.  
**buēþ** *both*, 122.  
**buin** *boon*, 163.  
**buit** *to boot*, 163.  
**buit** *boot*, 221.  
**buið** *booth*, 163, 306.  
**buizm** *bosom*, 163, 247.  
**buk** *buck*, 111.  
**būk** *book*, 164.  
**būk** (būkp) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.  
**bukit** *bucket*, 226.  
**bul** *bull*, 111.  
**buldž** *to bulge*, 226.  
**bulək** *bullock*, 111, 243.  
**bulit** *bullet*, 227, 245.  
**bum-beəli** *bailiff*, 204.  
**bun** (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280, 301.  
**būn** *above*, 283, 400.  
**bunl** *bundle*, 121.  
**busk**, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.  
**busl** *to bustle*, 111, 287.  
**bušl** *bushel*, 227.  
**bute(r)** *butter*, 111, 243.  
**butn** *button*, 226.  
**butše(r)** *butcher*, 227.  
**buzəd** *butterfly*, 226, 243, 291, 310.  
**-d** *had*, 395.  
**-d** *would*, 256, 397.  
**dāe(r)** *to dare*, 61, 390.  
**daft** *foolish, silly, cowardly*, 57.  
**daik** *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.  
**daiv** *to dive*, 175, 283, 295, 361.

- dāk *dark*, 74.  
 dākŋ *to enter*.  
 dālin *darling*, 189, 259.  
 dam *large pond of water*, 57.  
 damidž *damage*, 194, 245, 328.  
 dān *to darn*, 61.  
 dān *down*, 171, 400.  
 dān-reit *downright*.  
 dāst *dust*, 171.  
 dāt *doubt*, 235.  
 dee *day*, 65, 315.  
 deel *dale*, 70.  
 deendže(r) *danger*, 204.  
 deenti *dainty*, 204.  
 deet *to dart*, 203.  
 deet *date*, 204.  
 deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.  
 deezi *daisy*, 65.  
 deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.  
 dein *dean*, 234.  
 delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.  
 delv *to delve*, 73, 283.  
 demək *potato disease*, 206, 246.  
 demekt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.  
 den (pret.) *reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.  
 depp *depth*, 192.  
 det *debt*, 206.  
 deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.  
 də *do*, 398.  
 dēsnt *durst not*, 287.  
 dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.  
 di *do*, 398.  
 dī *to die*, 79, 295.  
 dī *to dye*, 150, 315.  
 did *did*, 117.  
 didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.  
 diəd *dead*, 179, 295.  
 diəf *deaf*, 179.  
 diəl *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.  
 diə(r) *dear*, 188.  
 diep *death*, 179, 306.  
 dif-rnt *different*, 247.  
 dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.  
 dim *dim*, 89.  
 dīm *to deem*, 147.  
 din *din*, 117.  
 dinə(r) *dinner*, 211.  
 din *up to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.  
 dip *to dip*, 117.  
 dīp *deep*, 187.  
 disiet *deceit*, 231, 234.  
 disieŋ *to deceive*, 231, 244.  
 distēb *to disturb*, 228.  
 diš *dish*, 89.  
 dišə(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.  
 diu *to do*, 164, 398.  
 diu *due*, 237.  
 dium *doom*, 164.  
 diuti *duty*, 237.  
 divāə(r) *to devour*, 236.  
 divl *devil*, 192.  
 dizaie(r) *desire*, 230.  
 dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.  
 dizml *dismal*, 211.  
 dlad *glad*, 57, 315.  
 dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.  
 dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171, 315.  
 dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.  
 dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.  
 dlaznə(r) *glazier*, 57.  
 dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.  
 dli *glee*, 187.  
 dliəm *gleam*, 137.  
 dlitə(r) *to glitter*, 89.  
 dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.  
 dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.



- dlue(r) to stare*, 165, 260, 315.  
*dlueri glory*, 224.  
*dlumpi sulky, morose*, 315.  
*dlutn glutton*, 226.  
*dluv glove*, 169.  
*doeb to daub, smear*, 225.  
*Doed George*, 329.  
*doen dawn, to dawn*, 63, 315.  
*doen down, feathers*, 173.  
*dof to undress*, 100, 295.  
*dog dog*, 100, 315.  
*doi joy, darling, a pet word applied to children*, 329.  
*doit to dote*, 219.  
*dokr a dock*, 100, 247.  
*dolep lump of dirt*, 278.  
*dolt lump of dirt*, 100.  
*don to dress*, 100, 268, 295.  
*dons dance*, 200.  
*doudi a scolding, irritable woman*.  
*doute(r) daughter*, 101, 318.  
*draft draught, draft*, 57, 319.  
*drai dry*, 175, 315.  
*draip to drip*, 175, 278.  
*draiv to drive*, 156, 283, 361.  
*drānd to drown*, 115, 304.  
*drāzi drowsy*, 171.  
*dreeg to drawl*, 70, 315.  
*dreek drake*, 70, 312.  
*dreet to drawl*, 295.  
*dreg to drag*, 59, 315.  
*dregn dragon*, 197.  
*dregz dregs*, 73, 315.  
*drenš to drench*, 73, 277, 312.  
*drenk drank*, 59.  
*dri dreary, gloomy, tedious*, 150, 315.  
*dried to dread*, 131.  
*driem dream*, 179, 382.  
*drieri dreary*, 188.  
*drift drift*, 89.  
*drink to drink*, 89, 273, 312, 367.  
*driu drew*, 164, 315.  
*drivm driven*, 89.  
*droe to draw*, 63, 315, 375.  
*drop drop*, 100.  
*druen drone*, 122.  
*druov (noun) drove*, 122.  
*druft drought*, 174, 315.  
*drukn drunk, drunken*, 111, 247, 368.  
*dub a small pool of water*, 111.  
*dubl double*, 226, 348.  
*dudz clothes*.  
*duæ doe*, 122.  
*Duæd Joe*, 329.  
*duæf dough*, 122, 315.  
*duæfi cowardly*, 122, 315.  
*duæl dole*, 122.  
*duæ(r) door*, 113.  
*Duæz, Duezi Joshua*, 329.  
*duin done*, 163, 398.  
*dul dull*, 107.  
*dum dumb*, 111.  
*dun to urge for payment*, 111.  
*dun done*, 398.  
*dun dung*, 111.  
*duv dove*, 174, 283.  
*duz dost, does*, 169, 310.  
*duzn dozen*, 226.  
*dwāf dwarf*, 74, 250, 315.  
*dwinl to dwindle*, 160, 250, 266, 298.  
*džais joist*, 229, 292, 310, 328.  
*dželes jealous*, 206, 243, 328.  
*dželi jelly*, 206, 328.



džen-rl *general*, 247.  
 džēni *journey*, 228.  
 džoem *the side post of a door*  
     *or chimney piece*, 225, 328.  
 džoēnes *jaundice*, 225, 243,  
     328.  
 džogl *to shake*, 100.  
 džoi *joy*, 216.  
 džoint *joint*, 216, 328.  
 dšok *food*.  
 džoli *jolly*, 214.  
 džosl *to jostle*, 214.  
 džoul *to knock, strike*, 254,  
     328.  
 džudž *judge*, 226.  
 džust *just*, 226.  
  
 e *have*, 283, 395.  
 eb *ebb*, 73.  
 ed *had*, 60, 395.  
 edikéet *to educate*, 242.  
 edž *edge*, 73.  
 edž *hedge*, 73.  
 ee *hay*, 153.  
 eabl *able*, 204.  
 eedž *age*, 204, 328.  
 eeg *the berry of the hawthorn*,  
     70, 315.  
 eegifái *to argue, dispute*, 326.  
 eekə(r) *acre*, 70, 337.  
 eel *ale*, 70.  
 eel *hail*, 65, 315.  
 eem *to aim, intend*, 204.  
 eēšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,  
     293, 327.  
 ee(r) *hair*, 133.  
 ee(r) *hare*, 70.  
 eet *art, skill*, 203.  
 eet *to hate*, 70.  
 efə(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.  
 eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.  
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.

eg *egg*, 73, 315.  
 egrivéet *to aggravate*, 326.  
 ei *high*, 182, 318.  
 eit *to eat*, 87, 372.  
 eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.  
 eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.  
 eit *height*, 153, 318.  
 eiti *eighty*, 344.  
 eitīn *eighteen*, 344.  
 eitīnt *eighteenth*, 344.  
 eitit *eightieth*, 344.  
 el *hell*, 73.  
 elde(r)-trī *elder*, 73.  
 elm *elm*, 73.  
 elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.  
 els *else*, 73, 357.  
 elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.  
 em *hem*, 73.  
 emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.  
 en *hen*, 73.  
 end *end*, 73.  
 en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.  
 en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.  
 erk *hank*, 59, 312.  
 erke(r) *anchor*, 59.  
 enkl *anle*, 59.  
 enment (lit. *hangment*), used  
     in the phrase: *wot ðe en-*  
     *ment? what the duce?* See  
     page 112.  
 eskəd *newt, eft*, 60, 312.  
 esp *hasp*, 73.  
 espin *aspin*, 60.  
 eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.  
 etn *eaten*, 73.  
 etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.  
 eu *eve*, 85, 250.  
 eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.  
 eu *yew*, 190, 250.  
 ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.  
 evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.  
 evm *even*, 270.

*evm* *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.

*ez* *hast, has*, 60, 283.

*e a, an*, 128, 340.

*e on*, 272, 400.

*e of*, 283, 400.

*e he*, 350.

*e have*, 283, 395.

*e-bāt* *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.

*e-blidž* *to oblige*, 229.

*e-būn* *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.

*ed* *had*, 395.

*ed* *would*, 397.

*ēd* *herd*, 90.

*ēdl* *hurdle*, 120.

*ed-vaiz* *advice*, 229.

*ed-vaiz* *to advise*, 229.

*e-fied* *afraid* 131, 242.

*e-fued* *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.

*e-fuē(r)* *before*, 104, 242, 400.

*e-geet* *in action, at work*, 70, 242.

*e-gien* *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.

*e-gri* *to agree*, 232, 242.

*e-guē* *ago*, 122, 242.

*e-kānt* *account*, 235.

*e-kin* *akin*, 117, 242, 312.

*e-kos* *because*, 225, 242.

*e-kuēdinlái* *accordingly*, 242, 399.

*el* *will*, 397.

*e-lā* *to allow*, 235.

*e-laiv* *alive*, 156, 242.

*e-ler* *e along of, on account of*, 400.

(*e*)*levm* *eleven*, 81, 344.

(*e*)*levnt* *eleventh*, 344.

*e-luēn* *alone*, 122, 242.

*em = m* *them*, 264, 350.

*e-mānt* *amount*, 235.

*e-mer* *among*, 59, 242, 400.

*en an*, 128.

*en one*, 345.

*en and*, 301, 401.

*e-nent* *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.

*e-noi* *to annoy*, 216, 242.

*e-plai* *to apply*, 229, 242.

*e(r)* *or*, 128, 401.

*ē(r)* *her*, 91, 350, 351.

*eri* *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.

*e-said* *besides*, 400.

*e-sem1* *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.

*e-sen, -sel, -seln* *herself*, 353.

*e-stied* *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.

*et* (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.

*ēt* *to hurt*, 228, 381.

*e top e* (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.

*ev* *have*, 283, 395.

*ev of*, 400.

*e-weē* *away*, 84, 242.

*ez* *us*, 310, 350.

*ez* *as*, 310.

*ēz* *hers*, 352.

*fādin* *farthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.

*fadm* *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.

*fāē(r)* *far*, 74.

*faie(r)* *fire*, 176.

*fail* *file*, 156.

*fain* *fine*, 229.

*faiv* *five*, 156, 283, 344.

*Fakle* *Thackley*, 306.

*fakt* (pl. *faks*) *fact*, 194, 322.

*fāl* *foul, ugly*, 171.

- fāl *fowl*, 114, 315.  
 fale *fallow*, 57, 243.  
 fan *fan*, 57.  
 fan (pret.) *found*, 57, 301.  
 fān *fern*, 61.  
 fasn *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, 57, 247, 287, 310.  
 fat *fat*, 144, 289.  
 fāt *pedere*, 74.  
 faðe(r) *father*, 71, 243, 283, 297.  
 fed *fed*, 148.  
 feēd *to fade*, 204.  
 feek *trick, deception*, 127.  
 feel *to fail*, 204.  
 feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.  
 feent *to faint*, 204.  
 feē(r) *fair*, 65, 315.  
 feē(r) *to fare*, 70.  
 fees *face*, 204.  
 feep *faith*, 204.  
 feeve(r) *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.  
 feeve(r) *fever*, 84.  
 feit *to fight*, 86, 289, 318, 367.  
 fel *to fell*, 73.  
 fel (pret.) *fell*, 192.  
 felt (noun) *felt*, 73.  
 felt (pret.) *felt*, 148.  
 felte(r) *to entangle*.  
 fend *to provide for oneself*, 206.  
 fent *remnant of a piece of cloth*, 206.  
 fešn *fashion*, 197, 247, 269, 327.  
 fest *fast, firm*, 60.  
 feðe(r) *feather*, 73, 306.  
 feu *few*, 180, 250, 283, 357.  
 fezn *pheasant*, 206, 269, 293, 310.  
 fēd *third*, 306.  
 fe-getn (pp.) *forgot*, 242.  
 fēniš *to furnish*, 228.  
 fēnite(r) *furniture*, 228, 243, 288.  
 fe(r) *for*, 400.  
 fere *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.  
 feri *first*, 346.  
 ferin *foreign*, 224, 245.  
 ferinez *foreigners*.  
 fe-sak *to forsake*, 376.  
 fe-seen *forsaken*, 312.  
 fēst *first*, 120, 309, 344.  
 fid *to feed*, 147, 381.  
 fidl *fiddle*, 89, 296.  
 fiēbl *feeble*, 231.  
 fiē(r) *fear*, 131.  
 fies *fierce*, 233.  
 fiest *feast*, 231.  
 fiet *feat*, 231.  
 fiete(r) *feature*, 231, 288.  
 fift *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.  
 fifti *fifty*, 160, 344.  
 fiftin *fifteen*, 344.  
 fiftint *fifteenth*, 344.  
 fiftit *fiftieth*, 344.  
 fig-wet *figwort*, 120, 243.  
 fikl *fickle*, 89, 312.  
 fil *to fill*, 117.  
 fil *to feel*, 147, 382.  
 fild *field*, 78, 254.  
 filēp *to beat, flog*, 278.  
 film *film*, 89, 264.  
 filp *filth*, 177.  
 fin *fin*, 89.  
 find *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.  
 find *fiend*, 187.  
 finiš *to finish*, 211, 327.

*fiŋe(r)* *finger*, 89, 273.  
*fiŋk* *to think*, 306.  
*fiþms* *fivepence*, 160, 247, 270.  
*fiš* *fish*, 89, 312, 337.  
*fiť* *ready, prepared*, 89.  
*fiť* *feet*, 147.  
*fiťe(r)* *to kick the feet about*.  
*fiuť* *fuel*, 237.  
*fiute(r)* *future*, 237, 243, 253, 288.  
*fiāe(r)* *flower, flour*, 236.  
*fiaks* *flax*, 57.  
*fiānde(r)* *a small flat fish*.  
*fiask* *flask*, 57.  
*fiat* *flat*, 57.  
*flee* *to frighten*, 283.  
*flee* *to skin*, 183.  
*fleek* *flake*, 70, 312.  
*fleem* *flame*, 204.  
*flee* *up to get into a rage*.  
*fleg* *flag*, 59.  
*fleo* (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.  
*fleš* *flesh*, 143, 312.  
*fi* *to fly*, 187, 315.  
*fi* *fly*, 187, 315.  
*fiem* *phlegm*, 206.  
*fiē(r)* *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.  
*fiġ* *to fledge*, 117, 315.  
*flik* *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.  
*flike(r)* *to flicker*, 89, 312.  
*fiint* *flint*, 89.  
*fiŋ* *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.  
*fiis* *fleece*, 187.  
*fiť* *to remove*, 117.  
*fiť* *flight*, 118, 318.  
*fiu* *flue*, 239.  
*flog* *to flog*, 315.  
*flok* *flock*, 100, 312.

*flop* *to fall suddenly; flop*  
*oue* *tied to pull the bed-*  
*clothes over one's head*.  
*flou* *to flow*, 166, 250.  
*floun* *flown*, 102, 315.  
*flue(r)* *floor*, 165.  
*fluēt* *to float*, 105.  
*fluid* *flood*, 163.  
*flumeks* *to confound, cheat*, 283.  
*flute(r)* *to flutter*, 107.  
*foefit* *to forfeit*, 223.  
*foek* *fork*, 104, 312.  
*foel* *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.  
*foel* *a veil*, 62.  
*foem* *form*, 223.  
*foe-nuin* *drinkin luncheon*.  
*foetn* *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.  
*fog* *aftergrass*, 100, 315.  
*foil* *foal*, 109, 283.  
*foisti* *fusty*, 226.  
*foks* *fox*, 100.  
*foks-dluv* *foxglove*, 107.  
*fole* *to follow*, 100, 243, 315.  
*fols* *false; in reference to a*  
*child implying that it is*  
*shreud and witty beyond*  
*its years*, 58, 225.  
*fond* *fond*, 100.  
*fo(r)* *for*, 400.  
*fored* *forward*, 243, 251.  
*forediš* *rather forward*, 243.  
*foste(r)* *foster*, 169.  
*foti* *forty*, 192, 344.  
*fortit* *fortieth*, 344.  
*foťn* (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.  
*foťnit* *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.  
*foťš* *to fetch*, 80, 312.  
*fođe(r)* *fodder*, 169, 297.  
*foud* *fold*, 64, 238.  
*foue(r)* *four*, 190, 344.



- fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.  
 fouētīn *fourteen*, 190, 344.  
 fouētīnt *fourteenth*, 344.  
 fouk *folk*, 103, 283.  
 fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.  
 frai *to fry*, 229.  
 fraide *Friday*, 156.  
 frān *to frown*, 235.  
 frats̃ *to quarrel*.  
 fre *from*, 400.  
 frēm *to make a start or be-  
 ginning*, 70, 283.  
 frend *friend*, 192.  
 frenz *friends*, 302.  
 freš *fresh*, 73, 312.  
 frē *from*, 400.  
 frī *free*, 187.  
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82,  
 381.  
 frig *coire*, 315.  
 frīt *fright*, 118, 261, 318.  
 friut *fruit*, 239.  
 frīz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.  
 froed *fraud*, 225.  
 frog *frog*, 100, 315.  
 frost *frost*, 100.  
 froþ *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.  
 frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269,  
 310.  
 frunt *front*, 226.  
 fudl *to confuse*, 283.  
 fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.  
 fuem *foam*, 122.  
 fuə(r) *before*, 400.  
 fuəs *force*, 223.  
 fuid *food*, 163.  
 fuil *fool*, 221.  
 fuit (pl. fīt) *foot*, 163, 336,  
 337.  
 ful *full*, 111.  
 fullə(r) *fuller*, 111.  
 fuml *to fumble*, 282.  
 fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.  
 fus *fuss*, 174.  
 fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.  
 ga *gave*, 283.  
 gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.  
 gad *to gossip*, 57.  
 gāl *the matter which gathers  
 in the corner of the eye*, 326.  
 galek *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.  
 galəp *to gallop*, 194, 243.  
 galəs *gallows*, 57, 315.  
 galəsez *braces*, 254, 328.  
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.  
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.  
 gami *lame*, 263.  
 gān *gown*, 235.  
 ganə(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298,  
 315.  
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.  
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.  
 gāt *gout*, 235.  
 gavlək *crowbar*, 71, 315.  
 gee *gay*, 204.  
 geəd *guard*, 203.  
 geədn *garden*, 203.  
 geən *gain*, 315.  
 geən *near, direct*, 84, 315.  
 geəp *to gape*, 70, 315.  
 geət *gate*, 70, 315.  
 geətə(r) *garter*, 203, 326.  
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.  
 gen *gang*, 59.  
 gen-weə *thoroughfare, pas-  
 sage*, 59.  
 ges *to guess*, 206.  
 gest *guest*, 315.  
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.  
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.  
 geðə(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.  
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.  
 gēd *fit, bout*.



*gādl girdle*, 120.  
*gān to grin*, 74, 261.  
*gās grass*, 69, 261.  
*gāsl gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.  
*gāt great*, 185, 261, 289.  
*gāts lit. greats*, 177.  
*gāþ girth*, 306.  
*gi give*, 283.  
*gidi giddy*, 89.  
*giæn against*, 400.  
*giø(r) gear*, 68.  
*gift gift*, 89, 283.  
*gild to gild*, 119.  
*gilt a young female pig*, 89, 315.  
*gimlit gimlet*, 211, 243.  
*gīn given*, 79, 283.  
*gin a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.  
*gīs geese*, 147, 310.  
*gium gum*, 164.  
*giv, gi to give*, 77, 315, 372.  
*gizn to choke*, 211, 326.  
*gizn gizzard*, 211.  
*God God*, 100.  
*goeki left-handed*, 198.  
*goel gall*, 62.  
*goem heed, care, attention*, 184.  
*goemles silly, stupid*, 184.  
*goit channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.  
*gol goal*, 217, 326.  
*gosep gossip*, 91.  
*gospl gospel*, 100.  
*goud gold*, 103, 315.  
*graim soot (on the kettle)*, 156.  
*graip to gripe*, 156.  
*gran-faðø(r), gram-faðø(r) grandfather*, 194, 299.  
*grant to grant*, 195, 326.  
*gree gray*, 133, 315.

*greønz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.  
*grees grace*, 204.  
*greot grate*, 204.  
*greøv grave*, 70, 283.  
*greøz to graze*, 70, 310.  
*grīdi greedily*, 130.  
*griæs grease*, 231.  
*grif grief*, 232.  
*grīn green*, 147, 315.  
*grind to grind*, 89.  
*grip grip*, 89.  
*grit to greet*, 147.  
*griu grew*, 190.  
*griuil gruel*, 239.  
*grou to grow*, 166, 250, 378.  
*gruøn to groan*, 122.  
*gruøp to grope*, 122.  
*gruøv grove*, 122.  
*gruin snout of a pig*, 221, 268.  
*gruml to grumble*, 226, 247.  
*grund to grind*, 381.  
*grund ground*, 111, 300, 315.  
*grun-sil groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.  
*grunt to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.  
*grunz (pl.) sediment*, 111, 302, 338.  
*guø to go*, 122, 382.  
*guød goad*, 122.  
*guøn gone*, 122.  
*guø(r) gore*, 122.  
*guæst ghost*, 122.  
*guæt goat*, 122, 315.  
*guid good*, 163, 315, 343.  
*guis (pl. gīs) goose*, 163, 336.  
*gulit gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.  
*gust gust*, 111.  
*gute(r) gutter*, 226.

*guts entrails, belly*, 111.  
*guzl to swallow greedily*, 226.

*i I*, 350.

*i in*, 89, 272, 400.

*ī he*, 155, 350.

*ī (pl. in) eye*, 181, 315, 334.

*id to hide*, 177.

*id I would*, 250.

*īd heed*, 147.

*idn (pp.) hid*, 177.

*ī-end corner of the eye*.

*iēb herb*, 207.

*iēd head*, 179, 283.

*iēd heard*, 151.

*iēgə(r) eager*, 231.

*iēgl eagle*, 231.

*iēkwl equal*, 231.

*iēl to heal*, 137.

*iēl eel*, 131.

*iēlp health*, 137, 306.

*iēnis, iēnist earnest*, 74, 245.

*iēp heap*, 179.

*iē(r) ear*, 179.

*iē(r) to hear*, 151, 382.

*iē(r) here*, 154, 354, 399.

*iērin herring*, 68.

*iērnd errand*, 131.

*iēst east*, 179.

*iēstə(r) Easter*, 179.

*iēt heat*, 137.

*iēp earth*, 74.

*iēðn heathen*, 137.

*iē-wig earwig*, 315.

*iēz ease*, 231.

*iēzinz the eaves of a building*, 276.

*if if*, 89, 401.

*ig mood, temper*, 117, 315.

*īgoi, an exclamation of surprise or wonder*.

*ik to hitch*, 89, 312.

*il hill*, 117.

*il ill*, 89, 343.

*īl heel*, 147.

*ilt hilt*, 89.

*im him*, 89, 350.

*īmin evening*, 130, 270, 276, 283.

*in in*, 89, 400.

*inā presently*, 399.

*inðə(r) (occ. inðə(r)) to hinder*, 89, 296.

*indžn engine*, 209, 247, 328.

*indžci to enjoy*, 209, 244, 328.

*inif (sing.), enough*, 164, 245, 315, 357.

*iniu (pl.) enough*; 164, 245, 315, 357.

*inš inch*, 117, 337.

*intə, intəv, intul into*, 400.

*inž hinge*, 76, 315.

*in to hang*, 76, 273, 367, 368.

*ingeedž to engage*, 204, 209, 244.

*ink ink*, 209, 322.

*ink think*, 306.

*inliš English*, 76, 273.

*inlnd England*, 76, 247.

*ip hip*, 117.

*ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children*, 117, 245.

*is his*, 351.

*i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln himself*, 353.

*it to hit*, 89, 373.

*it it*, 89, 289, 350.

*it its*, 351.

*i tgeet in the way*.

*its its*, 352.

*itsen, itsel, itseln itself*, 353.

*iðə(r) hither*, 89, 297, 399.

*iuk hook*, 164, 312.

- iuneti* *unity*, 237, 253.  
*iuniēn* *union*, 237.  
*ius* *use*, 237, 253.  
*iusfl* *useful*, 237.  
*iuslēs* *useless*, 237.  
*iuz* *to use*, 237, 310.  
*ivē(r)* *ever*, 145, 283, 399.  
*ivri* *every*, 145, 357.  
*iz* *his*, 89, 351, 352.  
*iz* *is*, 89, 310.  
*īz* *he has, he is*, 310.  
  
*jād* *yard*, 61, 315.  
*jāē(r)* *your*, 190, 350.  
*jān* *yarn*, 61, 315.  
*jārē* *yarrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
*jāz*, *yours*, 352.  
*jēl* *yell*, 73, 315.  
*jēlp* *yelp*, 73, 315.  
*jē* *ye, you*, 252, 350.  
*jē(r)* *your*, 351.  
*jēs* *yes*, 91, 399.  
*jēsēn*, *jēsēl*, *jēsēln* *yourself, yourselves*, 353.  
*jēsēnz* *yourselves*, 353.  
*jēst* *yeast*, 81, 315.  
*jēstēdē* *yesterday*, 81, 243, 315, 399.  
*jēstēnit* *last night*, 399.  
*jēt* *yet*, 81, 399.  
*jī* *ye, you*, 155, 252, 350.  
*jīēd* (3 feet) *yard*, 74, 337.  
*jīēn* *to yarn*, 74.  
*jīē(r)* *year*, 131, 252, 337.  
*jīld* *to yield*, 78, 315.  
*jīup* *youth*, 190.  
*jōēn* *to yawn*, 80, 315.  
*jōlē* *yellow*, 80, 243, 254, 315.  
*jōn*, *jōnd* *yon*, 80, 252, 354.  
*jōndēli* *vacant, beside oneself*.  
*jōndē(r)* *yonder*, 399.  
  
*juēk* *yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.  
*jun* *young*, 111, 252.  
  
*kā* *cow*, 171, 312.  
*kāē(r)* *dān* *to bend down, sit down*, 172.  
*kaf* *chaff*, 57, 283, 312.  
*kaind* *kind*, 312.  
*kait* *kite*, 175, 312.  
*kākumē(r)* *cucumber*, 237, 263, 282.  
*kal* *to gossip*, 57, 312.  
*kāl* *cowl, to frown*, 114, 254, 315.  
*kan* *can*, 57.  
*kan* (verb) *can*, 57, 389.  
*kani* *knowing, skilful, nimble*, 57, 245.  
*kanl* *candle*, 57, 247, 266, 298, 312.  
*kānsl* *to counsel*, 235.  
*kānt* *to count*, 235.  
*kap* *cap*, 57, 194.  
*kap* *to surprise*.  
*kapil* *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, 194.  
*karit* *carrot*, 194, 245.  
*kasl* *castle*, 57, 286.  
*kā-slip* *cowslip*, 117.  
*kat* *cat*, 57.  
*kāt* *cart*, 61, 312.  
*katš* *to catch*, 383.  
*kātš* *couch*, 235.  
*kāv* *to carve*, 74, 283, 312.  
*keed* *card*, 203, 322.  
*keedž* *cage*, 204.  
*keēk* *bread of any kind*, 70, 312.  
*keēkes* *body, carcase*, 203, 322.  
*keē(r)* *care*, 70, 312.

- kees case, 204, 322.  
 kei key, 139, 312, 315.  
 keišn (lit. occasion) need,  
     necessity, 322.  
 kek hemlock, 312.  
 kemp short coarse white  
     hairs in wool, 73, 312.  
 kenkə(r) to rust, corrode,  
     59, 197, 243.  
 kep to catch (a ball), 278,  
     312.  
 kept kept, 148.  
 kest to cast, 60, 312, 381.  
 ketl kettle, 73, 247, 312.  
 kəd could, 389.  
 kē-gət kirkgate, 90, 312, 313.  
 kən (verb) can, 389.  
 kēn currant, 228, 259, 292.  
 kēnl kernel, 120, 312.  
 kēs to curse, 113, 310, 312.  
 kēsmeš Christmas, 161, 243,  
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 kokl cockle, 100, 312.  
 kolēp slice of bacon, 100,  
     243.  
 kolə(r) collar, 214.  
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- kotn cotton, 214.  
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 Kraist Christ, 156.  
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 kram to cram, press close together, 57.  
 kramp cramp, 57.  
 krān crown, crown of the head, 235.  
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 krīp to creep, 187, 383.  
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 kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.  
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 kustm custom, 226, 247.  
 kut to cut, 381.  
 kuvə(r) to cover, 226.  
 kuzin, kuzn cousin, 226.  
 kwaiet quiet, 230, 322.  
 kwaleti quality, 202, 250, 322.  
 kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.



- kweēt** *quart*, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.  
**kweete(r)** *quarter*, 203, 347.  
**kwīn** *queen*, 147.  
  
**-l** *will*, 397.  
**lā** *to allow*, 235.  
**lad** *lad*, 57.  
**lād** *loud*, 171.  
**laf** *to laugh*, 57, 319.  
**laftē(r)** *laughter*, 57, 319.  
**laif** *life*, 156.  
**laik** *like*, 156.  
**laim** *lime*, 156.  
**lain** *line*, 156.  
**lais** *lice*, 175.  
**lam** *lamb*, 57, 66, 281.  
**lamp** *lamp*, 194.  
**land** *land*, 57.  
**lanloēd** *landlord*, 299.  
**lāns** *an allowance of refreshment or money*, 235, 246.  
**lap** *lap, lappet*, 57.  
**lap** *to wrap up*, 57, 254.  
**laps** *a kind of woollen waste made in spinning*, 338.  
**lari** *last*, 346.  
**las** *lass, girl*, 57.  
**lās** (pl. *lais*) *louse*, 171, 310, 336.  
**last** *last, latest*, 57, 343.  
**lat** *late*, 57, 254, 289, 343.  
**lat** *lath*, 57, 289.  
**late(r)** *latter, later*, 57, 343.  
**latist** *latest*, 343.  
**latš** *latch*, 312.  
**lačē(r)** *ladder*, 144, 297.  
**lačē(r)** *lather, foam, froth*, 71, 186, 306.  
**lavrēk** *lark*, 125, 243, 312.  
**lee** *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.  
**leēd** *laid*, 84, 315.  
**leēdi** *lady*, 141, 245, 283.  
**leēdl** *ladle*, 70.  
**leek** *to play*, 127, 312.  
**leēlek** *lilac*, 229, 243, 322.  
**leēm** *lame*, 70.  
**leēn** *lain*, 84, 315.  
**leerēm** *alarum*, 195.  
**lees** *lace*, 204.  
**leēð** *barn*, 70, 306.  
**leēv** *barn*, 306.  
**left** (pret. and pp.) *left*, 143.  
**leg** *leg*, 73, 315.  
**lein** *to lean*, 139, 382.  
**leitš** *leech*, 132, 312.  
**lek** *to leak*, 88, 312.  
**lek** *leek*, 186.  
**len** *to lend*, 143, 268, 303, 382.  
**lenit** *linnet*, 99, 212, 245.  
**lent, lend** (pret. and pp.) *lent*, 143.  
**lenp** *length*, 73, 275.  
**len** (lon) *long*, 59.  
**len** *to long for*, 59.  
**lenki** *tall and thin*.  
**len-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, 59.  
**lenwidž** *language*, 197, 328.  
**les** *less*, 143, 343.  
**leš** *to comb the hair of the head*, 59.  
**let** *to let*, 134, 381.  
**let** (pret.) *let*, 154.  
**letē(r)** *letter*, 206.  
**letis** *lettuce*, 206, 245.  
**lečē(r)** *leather*, 73, 306.  
**levm** *eleven*, 246.  
**li** *to tell a lie*, 187, 315.  
**lid** *lid*, 89.  
**liēd** *lead*, 179.  
**liēd** *to lead*, 137, 381.

*liede(r)* tendon, 137.  
*liēf* leaf, 179.  
*liēn* lean, 137.  
*lien* to learn, 74, 382.  
*liēst* least, 137, 343.  
*liēv* to leave, 137, 382.  
*lif* soon, 187.  
*lift* to lift, 117.  
*lig* to lie down, 89, 254, 315, 382.  
*lik* to lick, 89, 312.  
*lim* limb, 89.  
*limit* limit, 211.  
*linin* linen, 160.  
*lints* lentils, 209.  
*lin* heather, 117, 273.  
*linē(r)* to linger, 76.  
*lip* lip, 89.  
*lisn* listen, 117, 287.  
*list* list, 211.  
*list* to enlist, 211, 246.  
*lit* light, levis, 93.  
*lit* light, to light, 187, 381.  
*litl* little, 177, 343.  
*lītnin* lightning, 150.  
*lits* lit. littles, 177.  
*līts* the lungs of animals, 93, 318, 338.  
*liuk* to look, 164, 312.  
*lium* loom, 164, 254.  
*liv* to live, 89, 283.  
*live(r)* to deliver, 211, 246.  
*live(r)* liver, 89, 283.  
*lodž* to lodge, 214.  
*loē* law, 63, 315.  
*loēd* lord, 283.  
*loft* loft, 100.  
*loin* lune, 69, 109, 254.  
*loin* loin, 216.  
*loitš* loach, 219.  
*loiz* to lose, 109, 310, 382.  
*lok* lock, 100, 312.

*loks* small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, 100, 338.  
*lon (ler)* long, 59.  
*lop* flea, 100, 278.  
*loped* clotted, covered with dirt, 100, 243.  
*lopstē(r)* lobster, 100, 278.  
*lost* lost, 100.  
*lot* lot, 100.  
*lotments* allotments, 246.  
*lou* low, 124, 315.  
*loup* to leap, jump, 184, 317.  
*lous* loose, 184.  
*luēd* load, 122.  
*luēf* loaf, 122, 317.  
*luēn* loan, 122.  
*luēnsm* lonely, 122, 247.  
*luēp* loath, 122.  
*luēð* to loathe, 122.  
*lug* to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.  
*lun* lung, 111.  
*luv* love, 111.  
  
*m* them, 350.  
*mad* mad, 144.  
*madlin* a bewildered or confused person, 144.  
*mai* my, 156, 351.  
*maie(r)* mire, 176.  
*maiklskoup* microscope.  
*mail* mile, 156, 337.  
*main* mine, 156, 352.  
*mais* mice, 175.  
*mait* mite, 156.  
*mak* to make, 71, 312, 383.  
*māk* mark, 61, 312.  
*man* (pl. men) man, 57, 336.  
*mane(r)* manner, 194.  
*mānt* to mount, 235.  
*map* a mop, 194.

- mare *marrow*, 57, 243, 315.  
 mare *to match a pattern*,  
     194, 243.  
 mās (pl. *mais*) *mouse*, 171,  
     310, 336.  
 mat *mat*, 289.  
 māt *to moult*, 235, 256.  
 māþ *mouth*, 171.  
 mebi (lit. *may be*) *perhaps*,  
     *possibly*, 65, 399.  
 mede *meadow*, 134, 243.  
 meə (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.  
 meəd (pret. and pp.) *made*,  
     70, 312.  
 meæg *marw*, 70, 315.  
 meelæk *trick, to play tricks*  
     *upon a person*.  
 meen *main*, 65, 315.  
 meen *mane*, 70.  
 meə(r) *mare*, 75.  
 meesn *mason*, 204.  
 meeste(r) *master*, 195.  
 meet *mate*, 70.  
 meil *meal, flour*, 87.  
 meit *meat*, 87.  
 meits̃ *to measure*, 312.  
 mel *mallet*, 206.  
 mel *to meddle*, 206.  
 melt *to melt*, 73, 381.  
 men *men*, 73.  
 mend, *to mend*, 206.  
 mens *neatness, tidiness*, 73,  
     312.  
 ment *meant*, 143.  
 meš *mash*, 59, 125.  
 mešt *smashed, broken in*  
     *pieces*.  
 met *met*, 148.  
 meza(r) *measure*, 206, 243,  
     310.  
 mezlz *measles*, 234, 338.  
 me (verb) *may*, 393.  
 me me, 350.  
 mēd (verb) *might*, 393.  
 mōki *mirky*, 120.  
 mēn *man*, 249.  
 mēn *must*, 392.  
 meniuē(r) *manure*, 238, 242.  
 mērainē *merino wool*.  
 mēri *merry*, 120, 245.  
 mōðe(r) *to murder*, 120, 297.  
 mi *my*, 351.  
 mī me, 155, 350.  
 midif *midwife*, 160, 251.  
 midin *dunghill*, 276, 296.  
 midl *middle*, 89, 296.  
 mīdles *troublesome, tiresome*,  
     *impatient, to no purpose*,  
     154.  
 miel *meal, repast*, 131.  
 mien *mean*, 137.  
 mien *to mean, intend*, 137,  
     382.  
 mig *midge*, 117, 315.  
 miks *to mix*, 89, 312.  
 mild *mild*, 92, 254.  
 mil-deu *mildew*, 89.  
 milk *milk*, 77.  
 miln *mill*, 117, 269.  
 ministē(r) *minister*, 211, 244.  
 mins *mince*, 211.  
 mint *mint*, 89.  
 mirl *to mingle*, 76, 273.  
 mis *miss*, 89.  
 misen, misel, miseln, *myself*,  
     353.  
 mist *mist*, 89.  
 mistl *cow-house*, 263, 287.  
 mistšif *mischievous*, 211.  
 mīt *to meet*, 147, 289, 381.  
 mīt (noun) *might*, 93, 318.  
 mitš *much*, 89, 312, 343.  
 miul *mule*, 237.  
 miuld *angry*.

**miuzik** *music*, 237.  
**mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263, 310.  
**mizl-tuē** *mistletoe*, 89.  
**moē** *to mow*, 123, 377.  
**moēk** *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.  
**moēn** *morning*, 104.  
**moēndē(r)** *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.  
**moēndž** *mange*, 196, 328.  
**moēndži** *mangy, peevish*, 328.  
**moēnin** *morning*, 104.  
**moist** *moist*, 216.  
**moistē(r)** *moisture*, 216, 243, 288.  
**moit** *mote*, 109.  
**moiðē(r)** *to ponder over, be anxious*, 297.  
**molt** *malt*, 58, 254.  
**moni** *many*, 58, 245, 315, 343, 357.  
**mos** *moss*, 100.  
**mot, moti** *a mark at quoits*, 214.  
**mop** *moth*, 100.  
**moud** *mould, model*, 220.  
**moud-wāp** *a mole*, 103.  
**mud** (verb) *might*, 393.  
**mūd** *crowded, crammed*, 263.  
**muen** *to moan*, 122.  
**muen** *to mourn*, 113.  
**muēnt** *must not*, 392.  
**muē(r)** *moor*, 165.  
**muē(r)** *more*, 122, 343.  
**muēst** *most*, 122, 343.  
**mūfin** *muffin*, 112.  
**muid** *mood*, 163.  
**muild** *confusion, bad temper*, 163.  
**muild ēn teu** *hard labour, continuous toil*.

**muin** *moon*, 163, 263.  
**muk** *muck*, 121, 312.  
**muṁl** *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.  
**mun** *must*, 111, 263, 392.  
**mundē** *Monday*, 169.  
**muni** *money*, 226.  
**muns** *months*, 307, 310.  
**munþ** *month*, 169, 337.  
**muðē(r)** *monger*, 59.  
**muril** *mongrel*, 226.  
**musl** *muscle*, 310.  
**musl** *mussel*, 111, 312.  
**must** *must*, 392.  
**mustēd** *mustard*, 226, 243.  
**mutn** *mutton*, 226, 247.  
**muðē(r)** *mother*, 169, 297.  
**muzl** *muzzle*, 226.  
  
**nā** *now*, 171, 399.  
**naif** *knife*, 156.  
**nain** *nine*, 344.  
**naint** *ninth*, 309, 344.  
**nainti** *ninety*, 344.  
**naintin** *nineteen*, 344.  
**naintint** *nineteenth*, 344.  
**naintit** *ninetieth*, 344.  
**nais** *nice*, 229.  
**nap** *nap*, 57.  
**narē** *narrow*, 57, 243.  
**nat** *gnat*, 57, 315.  
**natē(r)** *to gnaw, nibble*, 265.  
**naterin** *scolding, fault-finding in a small vexatious manner*.  
**nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, 265, 286.  
**nat-rl, nat-rē-bl** *natural*, 194, 247, 288.  
**navi** *canal*, 247, 265.  
**neb** *bill, beak*, 73, 280.  
**neē** *nay*, 84, 399.



- neebə(r)** *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.  
**neeg** *to gnaw*, 70, 315.  
**neegin**, **nerin tən** *a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint*.  
**neekt** *naked*, 70, 312.  
**neel** *nail*, 65, 315.  
**neem** *name*, 70.  
**neete(r)** *nature*, 204, 243, 288.  
**nei** *to neigh*, 139, 315.  
**nei** *nigh, near*, 182, 318.  
**neid** *to knead*, 87, 372.  
**neiv** *fist*, 87, 283.  
**nek** *neck*, 73, 312.  
**nek-lep** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, 243, 312.  
**nekst** *next*, 152, 320, 343.  
**nen** *to gnaw as a pain*, 59.  
**nen-neel** *corn on the foot*, 59.  
**nest** *nest*, 73.  
**net** *net*, 73, 289.  
**netl** *nettle*, 73.  
**nevi** *nephew*, 73, 245.  
**nə** *no*, 357.  
**ne(r)** *nor, than*, 128, 401.  
**nēs** *nurse*, 228.  
**net** *not*, 128, 357, 399.  
**nī** *knee*, 187.  
**nibl** *to nibble*, 89, 257.  
**nīd** *need*, 150.  
**nidiēt** *idiot*, 340.  
**nīdl** *needle*, 130, 296.  
**niē(r)** *kidney*, 151, 265.  
**niē(r)** *near* 179, 343, 400.  
**niē(r)**, **nive(r)** *never*, 283.  
**niere(r)** *nearer*, 343.  
**niərist** *nearest*, 343.  
**nies** *niece*, 231.  
**niēt** *neat, tidy*, 231.  
**nīl** *to kneel*, 382.  
**niml** *nimble*, 89, 263, 282.  
**nip** *to move quickly, slip away*.  
**nit** *to knit*, 117, 373.  
**nit** *nit*, 89, 317.  
**nīt** *night*, 93, 265, 318.  
**nītingeel** *nightingale*, 70.  
**nīt-meə(r)** *nightmare*, 70.  
**niu** *new*, 190.  
**niu** *knew*, 190.  
**niuk** *nook*, 164, 312.  
**nive(r)** *never*, 145, 283, 399.  
**nīz** *to sneeze*, 187.  
**nobəd** *only, except*, 286, 399, 400.  
**nod** *nap, short sleep*, 100.  
**noē** *to know*, 123, 250, 377.  
**noep** *to beat, strike*, 103, 278.  
**noep** *north*, 104.  
**noeðə(r)** *neither*, 123, 357, 401.  
**noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*, 265, 338.  
**noiz** *noise*, 216.  
**nok** *to knock*, 100, 312.  
**noreišn** *row, disturbance*, 340.  
**not** *knot*, 100.  
**notš** *notch, a run at the game of cricket*, 100, 312.  
**nou** *no*, 399.  
**nout** *naught*, 123, 318, 357.  
**nozl** *to beat, thrash*, 254.  
**nub** *to nudge*, 280.  
**nue** *no*, 122, 357.  
**nuebdi** *nobody*, 245, 247, 280, 357.  
**nuebl** *noble*, 218.  
**nuən** *none, not*, 122, 357.



- nuen-keet** *silly foolish person.*  
**nuetis** *notice*, 218.  
**nuēz** *nose*, 105, 310.  
**nuin** *noon*, 163, 268.  
**num** *numb*, 111.  
**numə(r)** *number*, 226, 282.  
**nut** *nut*, 111, 317.  
**nuvis** *novice*, 215.  
**nuvl** *novel*, 215.  
  
**óbstakl** *obstacle*, 214, 243.  
**od** *odd*, 100.  
**od to hold**, 64, 300, 381.  
**od, rot it** *a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.*  
**oef** *half*, 283.  
**oek** *hawk*, 63, 283.  
**oekəd** *awkward*, 243, 251.  
**oekədli** *awkwardly*, 399.  
**oel** *all*, 62, 357.  
**oel** *hall*, 62.  
**oemend** *almond*, 198, 255.  
**óeminak** *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.  
**oēn** *horn*, 104.  
**oēn** *own*, 124, 315.  
**oepəp** *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.  
**oepni** *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.  
**oēs** *horse*, 104, 261, 310.  
**oēðə(r)** *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.  
**oēðə(r)** *order*, 223, 258, 297.  
**ofl** *offal*, 100.  
**ofld** *disreputable.*  
**oft** *oft, often*, 100, 399.  
**og** *the first year's wool of a sheep*, 100, 315.  
**oil** *hole*, 109, 317.  
**oil** *oil*, 216.  
  
**ointment** *ointment*, 216.  
**oistə(r)** *oyster*, 216.  
**okə-daik** *small stream of iron-water*, 214.  
**oks** (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.  
**olə** *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.  
**oləs** *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.  
**olin** *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.  
**olt** *halt*, 58.  
**omes, oməst** *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.  
**on on, of**, 100, 249 *note*, 400.  
**onə(r)** *honour*, 214.  
**oni** *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.  
**onibodi** *anybody*, 357.  
**oniwiə(r)** *anywhere*, 399.  
**ont** *aunt*, 200.  
**op** *to hop*, 100.  
**opm** *open*, 100, 270.  
**o(r)** *or*, 401.  
**otə(r)** *otter*, 100.  
**otšəd** *orchard*, 100, 243.  
**ou** *to owe*, 124, 315.  
**oud** *to hold*, 64.  
**oud** *old*, 64, 300.  
**ouə-kesn** *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.  
**ouə(r), ovə(r)** *over*, 283, 400.  
**ouə(r)-welt** *to upset*, 73.  
**out** *ought*, 124, 318, 394.  
**out** *holt*, 103, 289.  
**ovl** *hovel*, 100.  
  
**pāə(r)** *power*, 236.  
**pai** *pie*, 229.  
**paik** *pike*, 156.  
**paik** *to pick, choose, select*, 229, 322.  
**pail** *pile*, 156.

- pain to pine, 156.  
 paint pint, 229.  
 paip pipe, 156.  
 pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.  
 pāk a kind of blain, 278.  
 pāk park, 61.  
 pan pan, 57.  
 pantri pantry, 194.  
 pāsn parson, 207.  
 pastē(r) pasture, 195, 228, 243.  
 pasti pasty, 204.  
 paþ path, 57, 306.  
 pāðē(r) powder, 235, 297.  
 peə pay, 204.  
 peədn pardon, 203.  
 peədž page, 204.  
 peel pail, 65, 315.  
 peel pale, 204.  
 peən pain, 204.  
 peen pane of glass, 204.  
 peənt paint, 204.  
 peə(r) pair, 205.  
 peə(r) to peel, 205.  
 peəs pace, 204.  
 peəsl parcel, 203.  
 peəst paste, 204.  
 peəstē(r) (lit. pasture) to feed.  
 peət part, 203.  
 peətnē(r) partner, 203.  
 pegi-stik the handle of a pegi (an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs).  
 pei pea, 87, 278, 311.  
 peil up ɛn dān to go about, hurry up and down.  
 pen pen, 73.  
 penəþ pennyworth, 243, 247, 251.  
 peni penny, 73, 245.  
 peš to knock about, smash, dash, 59, 312.  
 pešn passion, 197, 327.  
 pēs purse, 228.  
 pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.  
 piək perch, to perch, 278.  
 piə-kok peacock, 179.  
 piəl to appeal, 231, 246.  
 piə(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.  
 piəs peace, 231.  
 pig pig, 89, 315.  
 pigin a small water-can, 89.  
 pig-koit pig-sty, 109.  
 pik pickaxe, 211.  
 piktē(r) picture, 243, 288.  
 pil to peel, 234.  
 pilē pillow, 117, 243.  
 pilinz the peels of potatoes, etc., 234.  
 pim-ruəz primrose, 262, 278.  
 pinien opinion, 211, 246.  
 pīp (pret. and pp. pept) to peep, 232, 383.  
 pīs piece, 232.  
 pit pit, 117.  
 piti pity, 211.  
 piť pitch, 89, 312.  
 piþ pith, 89.  
 piu pew, 237.  
 piuē(r) pure, 238.  
 pius puce colour, 237.  
 plant plant, 195.  
 plat floor, ground.  
 pleen plain, 204.  
 plees place, 204.  
 pleəstē(r) plaster, 195, 243.  
 pleət plate, 204.  
 plenk plank, 197.  
 pleš to splash, 59.

- plezə(r) *pleasure*, 206, 243,  
 310.  
 plied to *plead*, 231.  
 pliez to *please*, 231.  
 plīt *plight*, 93, 318.  
 pliu *plough*, 164, 315.  
 plot *plot*, 100.  
 pluk *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111,  
 312.  
 plum *plum*, 174.  
 plumə(r) *plumber*, 226.  
 pobz (pl.) *porridge*; *sops*  
*made of bread and milk*.  
 poə *paw*, 225.  
 poəm *palm*, 62, 278.  
 poez to *kick*, 225, 278.  
 point *point*, 216.  
 poizn *poison*, 216.  
 poks *pox*, 100.  
 popi *poppy*, 110, 245.  
 poreəts *potatoes*, 286.  
 poridž *porridge*, 214, 338.  
 posnit *saucepan*, 214, 245.  
 pot *pot*, 214.  
 pot donək, see § 346 note.  
 poul *pole*, 129.  
 poutri *poultry*, 220, 278.  
 poutš to *pouch*, 220, 330.  
 prād *proud*, 171, 291.  
 praid *pride*, 175, 286.  
 prais *price*, 229.  
 praiz to *lift with a lever*, 229.  
 pratli *gently, softly*, 57, 245.  
 preə (but pre đə) to *pray*,  
 204.  
 preət to *prate, babble*, 70,  
 204, 278.  
 preəz to *praise*, 204.  
 preitš to *preach*, 234, 330.  
 prentis *apprentice*, 206, 246.  
 prenk *prank, trick*, 59.  
 prik to *prick*, 89, 312.  
 prikl *prickle*, 89.  
 prišt *priest*, 187.  
 prod to *prick, goad*, 100.  
 profit *profit*, 214.  
 prog to *collect wood for the*  
*bonfire on the fifth of*  
*November*, 278, 315.  
 pruiiv to *prove*, 163.  
 puek pork, 322.  
 puek sack, 105.  
 puəli *poorly, ill*, 222.  
 puəni *pony*, 105, 218.  
 pue(r) *poor*, 222.  
 puest *post*, 105, 218.  
 puəšn *portion*, 223.  
 puətə(r) *porter*, 223.  
 puezi *nosegay*, 218.  
 pulpit *pulpit*, 227, 245.  
 pūl to *pull*, 112.  
 puli *pulley*, 227.  
 pulit *pullet*, 227.  
 pulp *pulp*, 226.  
 pūltis *poultice*, 220, 245.  
 pund a *pound*, 111, 300, 337.  
 puš to *push*, 227.  
 put to *put*, 227, 278, 381.  
 raftə(r) *rafter*, 57.  
 raid to *ride*, 156, 361.  
 raip *ripe*, 156.  
 rais *rice*, 229.  
 raiət *riot*, 229.  
 rait to *write*, 156, 250, 361.  
 raiv to *tear*, 156, 258, 361,  
 364.  
 raiz to *rise*, 156, 310, 361.  
 ram *ram*, 57.  
 ram to *thrust, press*, 258.  
 rām *room*, 171, 263.  
 rami *having a strong taste*  
*or smell*, 57.  
 raml to *ramble*, 57, 282.

- rānd** *round*, 235.  
**ransak** *to ransack*, 71.  
**rasl** *to wrestle*, 144, 286, 310.  
**rāst** *rust*, 171.  
**ratn** *rat*, 194, 247, 269, 286.  
**rebit** *rivet*, 212, 245, 283.  
**red** (*pret. and pp.*) *read*, 134.  
**red** *red*, 186.  
**redi** *ready*, 296.  
**rediš** *radish*, 200, 245, 327.  
**redžestē(r)** *to register*, 212, 242.  
**reedž** *rage*, 204.  
**reek** *rake*, 70, 312.  
**reek āt** *to ramble about*.  
**reel** *rail*, 315.  
**reen** *rain*, 84, 315.  
**reen-bou** *rain-bow*, 102.  
**rees** *race*, 129.  
**reet** *rate*, 204.  
**reēðe(r)** *rather*, 70, 306.  
**reg** *rag*, 59, 315.  
**reg-lē(r)** *regular*, 247.  
**reik** *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.  
**reit** *right*, 86, 258, 318.  
**rekn** *to reckon*, 73, 247.  
**rens** *to rinse*, 212.  
**ren** (*pret.*) *rang*, 59, 367.  
**ren** *wrong*, 59, 250.  
**renk** *rank*, 59, 197, 322.  
**renl** *to pull the hair of the head*, 59.  
**rest**, *rest, remnant*, 73.  
**reš** *rash*, 59, 312.  
**retš** *wretch*, 73.  
**rib** *rib*, 89.  
**rid** *rid*, 77.  
**rīd** *to read*, 130, 381.  
**rīd** *reed*, 187.  
**ridl** *riddle*, 136, 311.  
**ridl** *sieve*, 89, 257.  
**ridn** *ridden*, 89, 296.  
**riēl** *real*, 231.  
**riēp** *to reap*, 82.  
**riē(r)** *to rear*, 137.  
**riēp** *wreath*, 137.  
**riēzn** *reason*, 231.  
**rifiuz** *to refuse*, 237.  
**rift** *to belch, eructate*, 89, 283.  
**rig** *back*, 117, 315.  
**rigin** *ridge of a house*, 117, 315.  
**rik** *reek, smoke*, 150 *note*, 312.  
**rikriut** *to recruit*, 239.  
**rikuvē(r)** *to recover*, 226.  
**rīl** *reel*, 187.  
**rim** *rim*, 89.  
**rind** *rind*, 89.  
**rin** *to ring*, 89, 367, 368.  
**rin** *to wring*, 89, 367.  
**rin** *ring*, 317.  
**rinkl** *wrinkle*, 89.  
**risiēt** *receipt, recipe*, 231.  
**risiēv** *to receive*, 231.  
**rist** *wrist*, 89.  
**rīt** *wright*, 118, 318.  
**ritn** *written*, 89.  
**riu** *to rue*, 190, 250, 382.  
**riubub** *rhubarb*, 239, 243.  
**riuin** *ruin*, 239.  
**riuk** *rook*, 164, 317.  
**riume(r)** *rumour*, 239.  
**rive(r)** *river*, 211.  
**rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, 258, 310.  
**rīzn** *risen*, 89, 310.  
**Robisn** *Robinson*, 267.  
**roē** *raw*, 180.  
**roet** *to bray*, 184.  
**roid** *clearing (of a wood)*, 109, 300.  
**rok** *rock*, 100, 214.  
**rost** *to roast*, 217.  
**rot** *to rot*, 100.



- roul *to roll*, 220.  
 rout *wrought*, 101, 318.  
 rubiš *rubbish*, 226.  
 rudi *ruddy*, 111, 245, 315.  
 ruēb *robe*, 218.  
 ruēd *road*, 122.  
 ruēg *rogue*, 218.  
 ruēp *rope*, 122.  
 ruē(r) *to roar*, 122.  
 ruēz *rose*, 105, 310.  
 ruf *rough*, 174, 319.  
 ruid *rood*, 163.  
 ruif *roof*, 163, 283.  
 ruit *root*, 163.  
 run *to run*, 367, 368.  
 runin *running*, 245, 276.  
 run *wrung*, 111.  
 rust *rest, repose*, 310.  
 ruš *rush*, 97.  
  
 s *shall*, 256, 312, 391.  
 s *us*, 350.  
 sã *a drain, sough*, 310, 315.  
 sã *sow*, 114, 315.  
 sad *sad*, 57.  
 sadl *saddle*, 71, 296.  
 sãdžn *sergeant*, 207, 292.  
 sãē(r) *sour*, 172.  
 said *side*, 156.  
 saiēti *society*, 246.  
 sail *to strain through a sieve*,  
     156, 315.  
 sailm *asylum*, 229, 246.  
 sain *sign*, 229.  
 saip *to ooze or drain out*  
     *slowly*, 156.  
 saið *scythe*, 156, 306, 315.  
 saizez *assizes*, 229, 246.  
 sãk *to suck*, 171, 310, 312.  
 sakles *simple, silly*, 57, 243.  
 sal *shall*, 57, 312, 391.  
 salē *sallow*, 57, 243.  
  
 salēri *celery*, 210.  
 salit *salad*, 194, 245.  
 sãmēn *sermon*, 207.  
 sam up *to pick up, gather to-*  
     *gether*, 57, 263, 310.  
 sand *sand*, 57.  
 sãnd *sound, noise*, 235.  
 sant *saint*, 204, 249.  
 sãnt *shall not*, 256, 391.  
 sap *sap*, 57.  
 sare (sãv) *to serve*, 207, 243,  
     258.  
 sat *sat*, 57.  
 satl *to settle*, 57, 257.  
 sãp *south*, 171.  
 sãvis *service*, 207.  
 sãvnt *servant*, 207, 247, 259.  
 sed *said*, 134, 315.  
 see *to say*, 84, 315, 382.  
 seēf *safe*, 204.  
 seēg *a saw*, 70, 315.  
 seēk *sake*, 70, 312.  
 seēkrid *sacred*, 204.  
 seel *sail*, 84, 315.  
 seel *sale*, 70.  
 seēm *lard*, 204, 310.  
 seēm *same*, 70.  
 seent (sant) *saint*, 204.  
 seēv *to save*, 204.  
 seg *to distend*, 59, 315.  
 seg *sedge*, 73, 315.  
 sek *sack*, 73, 312.  
 seki *second*, 346.  
 seknd *second*, 344.  
 sel (sen) *self*, 73, 283.  
 sel *to sell*, 73, 382.  
 seldn *seldom*, 73, 247, 269.  
 self *self*, 353.  
 sen (sel) *self*, 73, 283.  
 send *to send*, 73, 381.  
 sens *sense*, 206.  
 sent *sent*, 73.



- senz *sends*, 302  
 sen (soŋ) *song*, 59.  
 sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.  
 senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.  
 ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,  
     206, 246.  
 seš *sash*, 197.  
 set *to set*, 73, 310, 381.  
 setodə *Saturday*, 134.  
 seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.  
 sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.  
 sevnt *seventh*, 344.  
 sevnti *seventy*, 344.  
 sevntīn *seventeen*, 344.  
 sevntīnt *seventeenth*, 344.  
 sevntit *seventieth*, 344.  
 sez *sayest, says*, 134.  
 sə so, 399.  
 sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.  
 səliut *to salute*, 239, 242.  
 sə ðə (lit. *see thou*) *look!* 192.  
 sī *to see*, 187, 374.  
 sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.  
 sī *to stretch*, 310.  
 sīd *seed*, 130.  
 sie *sea*, 137.  
 siəkrit *secret*, 231.  
 siem *seam*, 179.  
 sienə *senna*, 206, 243.  
 sies *to cease*, 231.  
 siet *seat*, 137.  
 siez *to seize*, 382.  
 siezn *season*, 231.  
 sift *to sift*, 89, 283.  
 sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.  
 sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.  
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.  
 siks-penep *sixpenny worth*,  
     251.  
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.  
 siksti *sixty*, 344.  
 sikstīn *sixteen*, 150, 344.  
 sikstīnt *sixteenth*, 344.  
 sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.  
 sil *sill*, 117.  
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.  
 silk *silk*, 89.  
 silvə(r) *silver*, 77.  
 sīm *to seem*, 147.  
 simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.  
 sīmin-dlas *a looking-glass*,  
     *mirror*.  
 simpl *simple*, 348.  
 sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399,  
     400.  
 sīn *seen*, 150.  
 sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266,  
     300, 310.  
 sində(r) *cinder*, 89.  
 sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.  
 sin *to sing*, 89, 367.  
 sink *to sink*, 89, 367.  
 sinl *single*, 211, 247, 273.  
 sistə(r) *sister*, 77.  
 sit *to sit*, 89, 373.  
 sīt *sight*, 93, 318.  
 sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,  
     357.  
 sið *to seethe*, 187.  
 siðez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.  
 siu *sowed*, 190.  
 siu *to sue*, 239.  
 siuəlī *surely*, 240, 242, 399.  
 siuə(r) *sure*, 240, 310.  
 siugə(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.  
 siuit *suet*, 239.  
 siut *suit*, 237.  
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.  
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.  
 skāe(r) *to scour*.  
 skafl *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.  
 skaflin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,  
     322.  
 skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai *sky*, 175, 312.  
 skeolet *scarlet*, 203, 322.  
 skeolz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.  
 skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.  
 skep *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.  
 skēf *scurf*, 113, 312.  
 skift *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.  
 skil *skill*, 89, 312.  
 skin *skin*, 89, 312.  
 skoud *to scald*, 199, 322.  
 skoup *scoop*, 168, 312.  
 skraml *scramble*, 57, 312.  
 skrat *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.  
 skriptē(r) *scripture*, 211.  
 skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.  
 skriem *to scream*, 312.  
 skrik *to shriek*, 158, 312.  
 skuē(r) *score*, 337.  
 skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.  
 skuil *school*, 163, 312.  
 skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.  
 skutē(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.  
 sl *shall*, 312, 391.  
 slafte(r) *to slaughter*, 57, 319.  
 slaid *to slide*, 156, 361.  
 slaim *slime*, 156.  
 slaip *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.  
 slak *slack*, 57.  
 slām *slumber*, 171.  
 slāt *to bedabble*, 289.  
 slate(r) *to spill*, 310.  
 slave(r) *slaver*, 57.  
 sleē *to slay*, 65, 375.  
 sleen *slain*, 65, 315.  
 slek *small coal*, 73, 312.  
 slek *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.  
 slen (pret.) *slung*, 59.  
 slenk (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.  
 slept *slept*, 134.  
 slī *sly*, 147, 315.  
 slidn (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.  
 slin *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.  
 slink *to slink*, 89, 367.  
 slink *a sneak*.  
 slip *to slip*, 89.  
 slīp *to sleep*, 130, 383.  
 slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.  
 slit *to slit*, 373.  
 slitn (pp.) *slit*, 89.  
 sliu *slew*, 164, 315.  
 slīv *sleeve*, 150.  
 sloē *slow*, 123, 250.  
 slop *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.  
 slot *bolt of a door*, 100.  
 sluf *slough*, 169, 315.  
 slukn *slunk*, 274, 368.  
 slumek *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.  
 slumē(r) *slumber*, 243, 282.  
 slun *slung*, 111.  
 smait *to smite*, 156.  
 smāt *smart*, 74.  
 smel *to smell*, 73, 382.  
 smelt *to smelt*, 73.  
 smeš *smash*, 59.  
 smie(r) *to smear*, 75.  
 smitl *to infect*, 89, 247.  
 smitn *smitten*, 89.  
 smip *smith*, 89, 306.  
 smiði *smithy*, 89, 306.  
 smivi *smithy*, 306.  
 smoel *small*, 62.  
 smok *smock*, 100.  
 smue(r) *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.

- smuið** *smooth*, 163, 306, 310.  
**smūk** *to smoke*, 106.  
**snaip** *snipe*, 156.  
**sneek** *snake*, 70, 312.  
**sneel** *snail*, 65, 315.  
**sneə(r)** *snare*, 70.  
**snek** *the latch of a door*, 73, 312.  
**snēt** *to sneeze, giggle*, 113.  
**sniək** *to sneak*, 162.  
**snift** *to sniff, scent*, 117.  
**snig** *to take hastily*.  
**snik** *to cut*.  
**snikit** *a small passage*, 245, 310, 312.  
**sniu** *it snowed*, 190.  
**snīz** *to sneeze*, 187.  
**snod** *smooth, even*, 100, 306.  
**snodn** *to make smooth*, 100, 306.  
**snoə** *snow, to snow*, 123, 250, 377.  
**snot** *snot*, 100.  
**sod** *sod*, 100.  
**sodnd** *saturated, wet through*, 100.  
**soe** (pret.) *saw*, 63, 318.  
**soe** *to sow*, 123, 377.  
**soes** *sauce*, 225.  
**soev** *salve*, 62.  
**soft** *soft*, 169.  
**soil** *soil, ground*, 109, 216.  
**soil** *sole*, 109.  
**sok** *sock*, 100.  
**solt** *salt*, 58.  
**son** (sen) *song*, 59.  
**sorə** *sorrow*, 100, 243, 258, 315.  
**sori** *sorry*, 125, 245.  
**soðə(r)** *solder*, 214, 297.  
**soudžə(r)** *soldier*, 220, 328.  
**soul** *soul*, 123.  
**sout** *sought*, 167, 318.  
**spaie(r)** *spire*, 157.  
**spak** (pret.) *spoke*, 57.  
**spāk** *spark*, 61.  
**span** (pret.) *span*, 57.  
**span** *to span*, 57.  
**sparə** *sparrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
**spat** (pret.) *spat*, 144.  
**spatl** *spittle*, 125.  
**speed** *spade*, 70, 278.  
**speen** *to wean*, 70, 268, 278.  
**speə(r)** *to spare*, 70.  
**speik** *to speak*, 87, 310, 312, 372.  
**speits** *speech*, 132, 312.  
**spek** *speck*, 73, 312.  
**spektéklz** *spectacles*, 206, 242.  
**spel** *to spell*, 382.  
**spend** *to spend*, 73, 381.  
**spenk** *to beat, hit*, 59, 312.  
**spā(r)** *spur*, 104.  
**sperinz** *banns of marriage*, 120, 245, 338.  
**sperit** *spirit*, 213, 245.  
**spiə(r)** *spear*, 75.  
**spil** *to spill*, 89, 382.  
**spin** *to spin*, 89, 367.  
**spinl** *spindle*, 89, 247, 266, 298.  
**spit** *to spit*, 89, 373.  
**spitek** *spigot*, 89, 243, 310.  
**spiu** *to spew*, 159, 250.  
**splīt** *to split*, 373.  
**spoil** *to spoil*, 216, 382.  
**spokn** *spoken*, 100, 247, 271.  
**spot** *spot*, 100.  
**sprāt** *to sprout*, 171.  
**spreid** *to spread*, 139, 372.  
**spren** (pret.) *sprang*, 59.  
**sprin** *to spring*, 89, 367.  
**sprun** (pp.) *sprung*, 111.

- spuin spoon, 163.  
 spun spun, 111.  
 st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.  
 stāe(r) star, 74.  
 staf staff, 57.  
 stak (pret.) stuck, 57.  
 stāk very, quite, 312.  
 stāk mad very angry, 61.  
 stākŋ to grow stiff, stiffen,  
     61, 271.  
 stamp to stamp, 57.  
 stand to stand, 57, 375.  
 stapl staple, 71, 196.  
 stāt stout, 235.  
 stati statue, 245.  
 stāv to starve, 74, 283.  
 stedi steady, 310.  
 steobl stable, 204.  
 steæk stake, 70, 84, 312.  
 steæl (pret.) stole, 70.  
 steē(r) to stare, 70.  
 steēvz staves, 70.  
 steēz stairs, 141.  
 stege(r) to stagger, 59.  
 steil to steal, 87, 369.  
 steil the handle of a pot or  
     jug, 87.  
 steim to bespeak, 87, 283,  
     310.  
 stem stem, 73.  
 sten (pret.) stung, 59.  
 stenk (pret.) stunk, 59.  
 step step, 73.  
 step-faðe(r) step-father, 192.  
 stepsez steps, 338.  
 stā(r) to stir, 120.  
 stōrēk heifer, 91, 248.  
 stōrēp stirrup, 162, 243, 315.  
 stī sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.  
 stī sty, 125.  
 stī stile, 315.  
 stiēd e instead of, 400.  
 stiēm steam, 179.  
 stiep steep, 179.  
 stiē(r) to steer, 151.  
 stif stiff, 160.  
 stik stick, 89.  
 stik to stick, 89, 373.  
 stil still, 89.  
 stil steel, 150.  
 stil stile, 94, 315.  
 stint to stint, 117.  
 stin to sting, 89, 367.  
 stink to stink, 89, 367.  
 stīpl steeple, 150.  
 stitš to stitch, 89, 312.  
 stiupid stupid, 237.  
 stoek stalk, stem, 62.  
 stoel stall, 62.  
 stoēleisn satiation.  
 stoem storm, 104.  
 stok stock, 100.  
 stop to stop, 100.  
 stou to stow, 166.  
 stoun stolen, 103.  
 straid to stride, 156, 361.  
 straik to strike, 156, 361,  
     363.  
 straiv to strive, 229, 361,  
     364.  
 streēndž strange, 204.  
 streit straight, 86, 318.  
 strenþ strength, 73, 275.  
 strēn (stron) strong, 59.  
 stretš to stretch, 73, 312.  
 streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.  
 striē straw, 179, 310.  
 striek streak, stripe, 98.  
 striēm stream, 179.  
 strikŋ stricken, 89.  
 strin string, 76.  
 strin to string, 367.  
 strip to strip, 150 note.  
 strit street, 130.



- struək** to stroke, 122.  
**struək** half a bushel, 122.  
**stubi** short and stiff, 111.  
**stubl** stubble, 121.  
**stuən** stone, 122.  
**stuən** stone (14 pounds), 337.  
**stuēni**, see § 346 note.  
**stuēri** story, 224.  
**stuəv** stove, 105, 283.  
**stuf** stuff, 226.  
**stuid** stood, 163.  
**stuil** stool, 163.  
**stukr** (pp.) stunk, 368.  
**stump** stump, 111.  
**stun** to stun, 111.  
**stur** (pp.) stung, 111.  
**stūp** a post, 106, 256.  
**stut** to stutter, stammer, 111.  
**sud** should, 103, 256, 312, 391.  
**sudn** sudden, 226.  
**suə** so, 122, 399.  
**suəd** (swēd) sword, 74, 250.  
**suək** to soak, 105, 312.  
**suəp** a little tea or beer, 105.  
**suəp** soap, 122.  
**suə(r)** sore, 122.  
**sufə(r)** to suffer, 226.  
**suf-oil** manhole of a drain, 315.  
**suin** soon, 163, 399.  
**suit** soot, 163, 289.  
**sukr** (pp.) sunk, 111, 247, 368.  
**sūl** shovel, 283.  
**sum** some, 111, 357.  
**sum-ā** somehow.  
**sumdi** somebody, 247, 281, 357.  
**sumen** to summon, 226.  
**sumə(r)** summer, 111.  
**sumət** something, anything, 111, 243, 251, 257.  
**sump** a puddle or dirty pool of water, 111, 250.  
**sumwiə(r)** somewhere, 399.  
**sun** son, 111.  
**sun** sun, 111.  
**sundə** Sunday, 111, 243.  
**sun** sung, 111.  
**sup** to drink, sup, 174.  
**supe(r)** supper, 226.  
**swaim** to climb up a tree or pole, 156.  
**swaip** to sweep off, remove hastily, 156.  
**swām** swarm, 61.  
**swāp** the skin of bacon, 61, 306, 310.  
**swāpi** swarthy, 61.  
**sweep** the handle of a machine, 70, 250, 310.  
**swel** to swell, 73, 382.  
**swelt** to faint, be overpowered by heat, 73.  
**swen** (pret.) swung, 59.  
**swenki** small beer, 59.  
**swetš** a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.  
**swēd** (suəd) sword, 74.  
**swiel** to gutter (of a candle), 131, 254.  
**swiə(r)** to swear, 75, 369, 371.  
**swiet** to sweat, 137, 250, 381.  
**swift** swift, 89.  
**swil** to rinse, wash out, 89.  
**swiləkə(r)** a blow.  
**swilinz** thin liquid food for pigs, 89, 245.  
**swim** to swim, 89, 367.  
**swin** to swing, 89, 367.  
**swip** to sweep, 129, 383.



- swīt *sweet*, 147.  
 swoæn *sworn*, 104.  
 swolē *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.  
 swolē *to swallow*, 80, 243, 315.  
 swom *swam*, 58.  
 swon *swan*, 58.  
 swop *to exchange, barter*, 58.  
 swum (pp.) *swum*, 111.  
 swun (pp.) *swung*, 111.  
  
 šabi *shabby*, 245.  
 šadē *shadow*, 57, 243.  
 šāē(r) *shower*, 172.  
 šaft *shaft*, 57.  
 šain *to shine*, 156, 361, 363.  
 šait *cacare*, 156, 312, 361.  
 šaiv *slice*, 156, 312.  
 šak *to shake*, 71, 312, 376.  
 šakl *shackle*, 71, 312.  
 šale *shallow*, 57, 243.  
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.  
 šāp *sharp*, 61.  
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.  
 šēēd *shade*, 70, 312.  
 šēēm *shame*, 70, 312.  
 šēē(r) *share*, 70, 312.  
 šēēv *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.  
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.  
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.  
 šerŋk *shank*, 59.  
 šepēd *shepherd*, 134, 243.  
 šepstē(r) *starling*, 134.  
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.  
 šē *she*, 350.  
 šēt *shirt*, 120.  
 šief *sheaf*, 179.  
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.  
 šieþ *sheath*, 137.  
 šift *chemise*, 89.  
 šil *to shell peas, etc.*, 77, 312.  
 šild *shield*, 78.  
  
 šilin *shilling*, 89, 245, 337.  
 šimi *chemise*, 209, 245, 311.  
 šin *shin*, 89, 312.  
 šip *ship*, 89, 312.  
 šip *sheep*, 130, 337.  
 šīt *sheet*, 150.  
 šiuk *shook*, 164, 312.  
 šod *shod*, 169.  
 šoel *shawl*.  
 šoæn *shorn*, 104.  
 šoet *short*, 104.  
 šop *shop*, 100, 312.  
 šot *shot*, 100, 312.  
 šotn (pp.) *shot*, 100.  
 šrād *shroud*, 171.  
 šrenk *shrank*, 312.  
 šrenk (pret.) *shrunk*, 59.  
 šrimp *shrimp*, 89, 312.  
 šrink *to shrink*, 89, 312, 367.  
 šrukŋ (pp.) *shrunk*, 111, 274, 368.  
 šū *she*, 191, 310, 350.  
 šū (pl. šuin) *shoe*, 164, 334.  
 šū *to shoe*, 382.  
 šuin *shoes*, 163.  
 šuit *to shoot*, 191, 381.  
 šūl *shovel*, 106.  
 šūldē(r) (šūðē(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šun *to shun*, 111.  
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.  
 šutē(r) *to fall*.  
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.  
 šuðē(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243, 297, 312.  
 šūðē(r) (šūldē(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.  
 swiē(r) *to swear*, 75.  
  
 t *the*, 306, 341.  
 t *it*, 350.

tă *thou*, 350.  
 tād *towards*.  
 tādz *towards*, 61, 243, 251.  
 tãə(r) *tar*, 75.  
 tãə(r) *tower*, 236.  
 taid *feast time*, 156, 285.  
 taidin *a present from the feast*, 156.  
 taik *a low fellow*, 156.  
 tă-il (also *tail*) *towel*, 235.  
 taim *time*, 156.  
 tairən *tyrant*, 293.  
 tais *to entice*, 229, 246.  
 tait *soon*, 156.  
 tak *to take*, 71, 312, 375.  
 talə *tallow*, 57, 243, 315.  
 tali *to agree, be right*, 194, 245.  
 tan *to tan*, 57.  
 tăn *town*, 171.  
 tap *tap*, 57.  
 tarie(r) *terrier dog*, 208, 243.  
 tate(r) *tatter*, 57.  
 teəbl *table*, 204.  
 teəl *tail*, 65, 315.  
 teəl *tale*, 70, 254.  
 teəle(r), teəlje(r) *tailor*, 204.  
 teem *tame*, 70, 285.  
 teen *taken*, 70, 312.  
 teəst *taste*, 204.  
 teəstril *rascal, good-for-nothing*.  
 teitš *to teach*, 138, 312, 383.  
 tel *to tell*, 73, 382.  
 tem *poured out*, 148.  
 tem-ful *brimful*, 148.  
 temz *a coarse hair sieve*, 73, 285, 310.  
 ten *ten*, 192, 344.  
 tent *tenth*, 309, 344.  
 ter *a sting, to sting*, 59.  
 tenz *tongs*, 59, 273, 338.

teu *to work zealously*, 180, 285.  
 tē, tēv *to*, 283, 400.  
 tē *thou*, 306, 350.  
 tēd *turd*, 120.  
 tē-dee *to-day*, 399.  
 tēf *turf*, 113, 283.  
 tē-geðə(r) *together*, 60, 297.  
 tē-moen *to-morrow*, 104, 242, 399.  
 tē-moen-tnīt *to-morrow (the) night*, 399.  
 tēn *bout, turn, to turn*, 113, 228.  
 tēnep *turnip*, 228, 243.  
 tē-nīt *to-night*, 399.  
 tī *to tie*, 150.  
 tie *tea*, 231.  
 tiem *team*, 179.  
 tiez *to tease*, 137.  
 tift *condition, state, order*, 211.  
 tik *tick*, 89, 312.  
 til *to till*, 89.  
 tīl *tile*, 94, 315.  
 tīm *to pour out*, 147, 381.  
 tin *tin*, 89.  
 tit (titi) *breastmilk*, 89.  
 tīt *tight*, 93, 318.  
 tīp *teeth*, 147.  
 tiu *too, also*, 164, 399.  
 tiuk *took*, 164, 312.  
 tiuzdē *Tuesday*, 159.  
 tlād *cloud*, 171, 312.  
 tlāk *clerk*, 207, 323.  
 tlam *to famish*, 57, 312.  
 tlap *clap*, 57.  
 tlap *to place, put down*.  
 tlāt *clout*, 171, 312.  
 tlate(r) *to clatter*, 57.  
 tlee *clay*, 315.  
 tleem *to claim*, 204, 323.

- tleg to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, clog, 59, 312.*  
*tlegi sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, 59.*  
*tlen (pret.) clung, 59.*  
*tlenk to beat, flog, 59, 312.*  
*tletš brood of chickens, 73, 312.*  
*tlien clean, 137, 312.*  
*tliē(r) clear, 233, 312.*  
*tliet coltsfoot, 312.*  
*tlik to seize, snatch, catch hold of, 117, 312.*  
*tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.*  
*tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.*  
*tliþ to clip, 89, 117, 312.*  
*tliu a ball of string or worsted, 96, 190, 312.*  
*tliu to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.*  
*tloe claw, 63, 250, 312.*  
*tloek to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.*  
*tlog a shoe with wooden soles, 100.*  
*tlois close, narrow, 219.*  
*tlois a field, 109.*  
*tloiz to close, 219.*  
*tlok the common black beetle, 100.*  
*tlok to cluck, 100, 312.*  
*tlomp to tread heavily, 312.*  
*tlot clot, 100.*  
*tlovu cloven, 100.*  
*tluēk cloak, 218, 312.*  
*tluēþ cloth, 122, 312.*  
*tluēð to clothe, 122, 382.*  
*tluēvē(r) clover, 122, 312.*  
*tluēz clothes, 122, 307, 310.*  
*tluu (pp.) clung, 111.*  
*tlusta(r) cluster, 111, 286.*  
*tluðē(r) to get closely together, 297.*  
*toe a marble of any kind, 285.*  
*toek to talk, 62, 312.*  
*toen torn, 104.*  
*toez marbles, 346.*  
*tof tough, 169, 319.*  
*toidi very small, 109, 285.*  
*toist to toast, 219, 289.*  
*top top, 100.*  
*topin the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.*  
*topl to fall over, 100.*  
*tot a small beer glass, 100.*  
*toul toll, 103.*  
*tout taught, 140, 318.*  
*traï to try, 229.*  
*traifi trifle, 229.*  
*trā-il trowel, 235.*  
*trāns to beat, flog, 235.*  
*trap trap, 57.*  
*trāst to trust, 171, 310.*  
*treel to drag, 204.*  
*treen train, 204.*  
*treid to tread, 87, 372.*  
*treml to tremble, 206, 263, 282.*  
*trešin āt en in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.*  
*treze(r) treasure, 206, 243, 310.*  
*tri tree, 187.*  
*tribl treble, threefold, 209, 348.*  
*trim to trim, 117.*  
*triet treat, to treat, 231, 381.*  
*triētl treacle, 231, 323.*  
*triu true, 190, 250.*  
*triup truth, 190.*  
*trodn trodden, 100.*

- trof *trough*, 100, 315.  
 trolēp *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.  
 trons *trance* 200.  
 trubl *trouble*, 226.  
 trunl *trundle*, 121.  
 trunk *trunk*, 226.  
 trūzez *trousers*, 235, 338.  
 tšaid *to chide*, 312.  
 tšap *chap*, 186, 312.  
 tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.  
 tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.  
 tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.  
 tšeeġ *to chafe*, 204.  
 tšeeṃe(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.  
 tšeeṇdž *change*, 204, 328.  
 tšee(r) *chair*, 205.  
 tšelte(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.  
 tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.  
 tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.  
 tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.  
 tšētš *church*, 90, 312.  
 tšiēne *chinaware*, 229.  
 tšiep *cheap*, 179, 312.  
 tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.  
 tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.  
 tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.  
 tšilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.  
 tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.  
 tšin *chin*, 89, 312.  
 tšiuz *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.  
 tšiuz-wot *whatever*, 357.  
 tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.  
 tšoek *chalk*, 62, 312.  
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.  
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.  
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.  
 tšoul *see* § 312.  
 tšozn *chosen*, 100, 247.  
 tšuek *to choke*, 105, 312.  
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.  
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.  
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.  
 tub *tub*, 111.  
 tue *toe*, 122.  
 tuēd *toad*, 122.  
 tuēkn *token*, 122, 247.  
 tuēn (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.  
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.  
 tug en teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.  
 tuil *tool*, 163.  
 tuiṃ (pl. *tīṃ*) *tooth*, 163, 336.  
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.  
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.  
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.  
 tun *tongue*, 111.  
 tup *a ram*, 111.  
 tupms *twopence*, 349.  
 tusk *tusk*, 111.  
 tutš *to touch*, 226.  
 tūpri (lit. *two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.  
 tuṇe(r) *the other*, 169.  
 twain *twine*, 156.  
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.  
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.  
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.  
 twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.  
 twentit *twentieth*, 344.  
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.  
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.



- twilt *quilt*, 211, 254, 324.  
 twilt *to beat, thrash*, 324.  
 twin, *twin*, 89.  
 twīn *between*, 246, 400.  
 twinkl *to twinkle*, 89, 312.  
 twist *twist*, 89.  
 twot *pudendum fem.*, 250.  
  
 pak *thatch*, 57, 306, 312.  
 pāzn *thousand*, 171, 247, 301,  
     302, 310, 344.  
 pāznt *thousandth*, 344.  
 pēd *third*, 90, 261, 344.  
 pēdi *third*, 346.  
 þenk *to thank*, 59.  
 pēti *thirty*, 90, 245, 344.  
 pētīn *thirteen*, 344.  
 pētīnt *thirteenth*, 344.  
 pētīt *thirtieth*, 344.  
 þēzde *Thursday*, 172.  
 þī *thigh*, 187, 318.  
 þibl *a smooth round stick  
     used to stir porridge with*.  
 þif *thief*, 187, 283.  
 þik *thick, friendly, in love  
     with*, 89, 312.  
 þiml *thimble*, 177, 247,  
     282.  
 þin *thin*, 117.  
 þin *thing*, 86, 273.  
 þink *to think*, 76, 273, 306,  
     312, 383.  
 þisl *thistle*, 89.  
 þoē *to thaw*, 123, 377.  
 þoen *thorn*, 104.  
 þoil *to give ungrudgingly*,  
     109, 306.  
 þout *thought*, 167, 318.  
 þraiv *to thrive*, 156, 283, 306,  
     361.  
 þrast (pret.) *thrust*, 57.  
 þren *busy, throng*, 59.  
  
 þrēpms *threepence*, 192, 270,  
     349.  
 þreš *to thresh*, 73.  
 þrešld *threshold*, 73.  
 þrē *through, from*, 400.  
 þrī *three*, 187, 344.  
 þribl *threefold*, 209, 348.  
 þrīd *thread*, 130.  
 þriēp *to dispute, contradict*,  
     179, 306.  
 þriētn *to threaten*, 179.  
 þrif *through*, 319.  
 þrift *thrift*, 89.  
 þrift (þriu) *through, from*,  
     *on account of*, 116.  
 þriu *threw*, 190.  
 þriu (þrift) *through, from, on  
     account of*, 116, 319.  
 þroē *to throw*, 123, 377.  
 þroit *throat*, 109.  
 þrosl *thrush*, 100, 287, 310.  
 þrotl *to press on the wind-  
     pipe, choke*, 100.  
 þrusn (pp.) *thrust*, 287.  
 þrust *to thrust*, 178, 367, 368.  
 þum *thumb*, 174.  
 þunē(r) *thunder*, 111, 243,  
     266, 298.  
  
 ðā *thou*, 171, 306, 350.  
 ðai *thy*, 155, 351.  
 ðain *thine*, 156, 352.  
 ðat (demon. pr. and conj.)  
     *that*, 57, 306, 354. Cp.  
     also 399.  
 ðāz *thou hast*, 310, 395.  
 ðe *they*, 350.  
 ðeē *they*, 84, 350.  
 ðeē(r) *their*, 84, 351.  
 ðeēz *theirs*, 352.  
 ðem (demon. and pers. pr.)  
     *them, those*, 306, 350, 354.



ðen *then*, 108, 306.  
 ðe *the*, 241.  
 ðe *thee*, 350.  
 ðe *they*, 350.  
 ðe(r) *their*, 351.  
 ðe(r) *there*, 399.  
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz  
     *themselves*, 353.  
 ði *thy*, 306, 551.  
 ðī *thee*, 155, 350.  
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,  
     399.  
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.  
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.  
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thysself*,  
     353.  
 ðoe *although*, 401.  
  
 uə *who*, 122, 250, 355.  
 uəd *hoard*, 104.  
 u(ə)-ivə(r) *whoever*, 357.  
 uək *oak*, 122.  
 uəl *whole*, 122, 317.  
 ueli *holy*, 122, 245.  
 uəm *home*, 122.  
 uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.  
 uəp *hope*, 105.  
 uə(r) *oar*, 122.  
 uə(r) *hoar*, 122.  
 uəs(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.  
 uets *oats*, 122.  
 uəp *oath*, 122.  
 uəz *whose*, 355.  
 uf *displeasure, an offended*  
     *manner, rage*, 315.  
 ug *to carry*, 111, 315.  
 ugli *ugly*, 111.  
 ugr *hip*, 111, 247, 271.  
 uid *hood*, 163.  
 uif *hoof*, 163, 283.  
 uin *to harass, treat badly*,  
     163.

ulet *owl*, 174, 243.  
 ulz *bean-swads*, 111.  
 umbugz *sweets*.  
 uml *humble*, 226, 247, 263,  
     282.  
 umpaiə(r) *umpire*, 230.  
 undəd *hundred*, 111, 243,  
     299, 344.  
 unde(r) *under*, 111, 400.  
 undet *hundredth*, 299, 344.  
 uni *honey*, 111.  
 uniən *onion*, 226.  
 uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.  
 unsiuə(r) *uncertain*, 240,  
     243.  
 unt *to hunt*, 111.  
 unə(r) *hunger*, 111, 243, 273.  
 unkl *uncle*, 226.  
 up *up*, 174, 400.  
 upodn *upholden*.  
 up-reit *upright*.  
 ut *hot*, 126, 317.  
 uðə(r) *other*, 169, 357.  
 uðə(r) *udder*, 174, 297.  
 uvm *oven*, 107, 270.  
 uz *us*, 174, 310, 350.  
 uzbn *husband*, 174, 301, 302,  
     310.  
  
 -v *have*, 395.  
 vā *vow*, 235.  
 vaiələt, *violet*, 230.  
 valə *value*, 194, 243.  
 vali *valley*, 194, 245.  
 vāment *vermin*, 207, 294.  
 vāniš *varnish*, 207, 327.  
 vantidž *advantage*, 246.  
 vari *very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,  
     399.  
 veən *vein*, 204.  
 ventə(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.  
 vesl *vessel*, 206.

- viel *veal*, 231, 250.  
 viu *view*, 237, 253.  
 vois *voice*, 216, 250.  
 voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*,  
 216, 250, 297.  
  
 wa *why*, 249.  
 wād *ward*, 61,  
 wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.  
 wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.  
 waid *wide*, 156.  
 waie(r) *wire*, 157.  
 waif *wife*, 156, 283.  
 wail *while, time*, 156.  
 wain *wine*, 156.  
 waip *to wipe*, 156, 250.  
 wait *white*, 156.  
 wait *ali*, see § 346 note.  
 waiz *wise*, 156.  
 wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.  
 wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.  
 wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250,  
 259, 312.  
 wākes *union, workhouse*,  
 243.  
 walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.  
 wām *warm*, 61.  
 wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.  
 wān *to warn*, 61.  
 wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.  
 wāp *warp*, 61.  
 warend *to warrant*, 202, 250,  
 291.  
 wāst *worst*, 343.  
 wāt *wart*, 61.  
 wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305,  
 313.  
 web *web*, 73, 280.  
 wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.  
 wednzde *Wednesday*, 170.  
 wedž *wedge*, 73.  
 wee *way*, 84, 315.  
 weed *to wade*, 70, 250.  
 weedž *wage*, 250.  
 week *weak*, 127.  
 weel *whale*, 70.  
 ween *to wane*, 70.  
 wee(r) *to spend or lay out*  
*money*, 70, 250.  
 weest *waste*, 149.  
 weeste(r) *a silly, stupid fel-*  
*low*.  
 weet *to wait*, 204, 250.  
 weev *wave*, 70, 133.  
 weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.  
 weft *weft*, 73, 283.  
 weg *to wag*, 59, 315.  
 wegn *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.  
 wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.  
 weik *the wick of a lamp or*  
*candle*, 87, 312.  
 weit *weight*, 93, 318.  
 weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.  
 wel (noun) *well*, 73.  
 wel (adv.) *well*, 399.  
 welp *whelp*, 73.  
 wen *when*, 108, 317.  
 went, went, 73.  
 wen *thong*, 59, 250, 273, 306.  
 wesp *wasp*, 60.  
 west *west*, 73.  
 weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.  
 wešes *washhouse*, 243.  
 wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.  
 wetstn *whetstone*, 73.  
 weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.  
 weðe(r) *whether*, 60.  
 weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep*  
*which has already been*  
*shorn at least once before*,  
 73, 306.  
 we *we*, 350.  
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- wotə(r)** *water*, 58, 243, 250.  
**wotive(r)** *whatever*, 357.  
**wotš** *watch, to watch*, 58, 312.  
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**wud** *wood*, 111.  
**wue** *woe*, 122.  
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**wūl** *wool*, 112.  
**wulzi** *wollen*, 111.
- wumən** (pl. **wimin**) *woman*, 162, 283, 336.  
**wun** *one*, 126, 344.  
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**wun** (pp.) *won*, 111.  
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**wund** *a wound*, 111, 300.  
**wundə(r)** *wonder*, 111.  
**wuns** *once*, 126, 348.  
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